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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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VOL. XIV. No. 33. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1904. PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

MORE EVIDENCE

OF THE "SOCIALIST" CONNECTION WITH THE CAPITALIST PARTIES

City Officials of Los Angeles Aid Them to Violate Election Law—Complimentary Tickets for Labor Exploiters at Debs' Meeting—S. L. P. Municipal Nominations.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 1.—Last Monday Section Los Angeles County, S. L. P., filed with the City Clerk petitions nominating a city ticket for the municipal election to be held here on December 5.

Our nominations are as follows:

Mayor, George Edwards.
City Clerk, James C. Hurley.
City Attorney, Geo. Anderson.
City Treasurer, John Z. Brown.
City Auditor, Luis C. Haller.
Tax and License Collector, David C. Sanderson.
City Engineer, Samuel J. Cooper.
Street Superintendent, Charles W. Fink.
City Assessor, Adolph Weinberg.

The local bogus Socialists, alias Kangaroos, with the assistance of the City Attorney and one of the Superior Court judges, were given the privilege to participate in the primary election held last Tuesday for the purpose of electing delegates to the city convention of the various parties, this in spite of the fact that the election laws provide that in order to participate in the primary election and nominate its candidates by convention, a party must have polled at least 3 per cent. of the entire vote cast at the last election. The so-called "Socialist" party, as is well known, did not have a city ticket in the field last election, having made a trade with the Union Labor party and abstained from putting up candidates for city officers, in return for the support of the labor fakirs, of the "Socialist" party State ticket. In fact, the "Socialist" party has never had its name on the ballot at a city election here, as the Kangaroos four years ago went under the name of Social Democrats. But a little thing like violating the election laws does not worry the city officials when, as in this case, they need bogus Socialists in their business.

The law is quite plain on the subject and the City Attorney at first felt inclined to deny the bogus Socialists a place on the primary ballot, but, after several interviews with prominent bogus Socialists, influential business men and lawyers, and after an argument which, their representative stated in their own local paper, lasted for four hours, with the City Attorney as to their right to go on the primary ballot, that official finally submitted.

The City Attorney stated to our representative that he did not consider that the bogus Socialists had a right to a place on the primary ballot, but in spite of that, he recommended to the City Council that they be given a place, stating that there was a point of law involved, upon which he should like to have a court decision.

To accommodate the City Attorney and incidentally the bogus Socialists and find out how this law was to be interpreted, our Section decided to start injunction proceedings to prevent the City Clerk from having the primary ballots printed and distributed, with the name of the "Socialist" party on them. The court signed a temporary restraining order and the case came up for hearing on Friday, October 14, when to our surprise, the City Attorney, representing the City Clerk, presented a demurrer, seeting forth that the complaints were not properly drawn up. The court, with evident pleasure, sustained the demurrer, and lifted the restraining order. Thus the Kangaroos were given a place on the primary ballot by the grace of the capitalist officials and judges. The case was not tried on its merits and our well meant intention of giving the City Attorney a court decision on the point of law in question, was knocked in the head by that official filing a demurrer to prevent the court from ruling on the question.

The local bogus Socialist paper (now called "Common Sense," formerly "Los Angeles Socialist," the charge being made as admitted in an editorial for business reasons) reported the victory, stating that our attempt failed when "the matter was argued before the court," while they knew that the matter was not "argued." It did not say that we failed on a technical point nor did it relate how many hours of discussion it took to persuade the City Attorney to present his demurrer. We need say no more on this matter, the readers of "The People" are all well aware of the fact that the "Socialist" party is a party protected and nursed by the capitalist politicians. How long will it take for the working class rank and file in that organization to find it out?

The Socialist Labor Party in the State of California is handicapped, because of this corrupt and bogus party, but in spite of all our organization in this city and in the rest of the State is in a healthy condition, and during the next two years we intend to make it interesting for the bogus Socialists. In this city no street meetings may be held without a permit from the Police Commission, the bogus Socialists were granted a permit some time ago and we have applied for one and expect to get it some day, but between the Commission and the Chief of Police they have succeeded in delaying the matter.

The bogus Socialists have been making some noise during the campaign. All their stars have been here, except Hanford, who is due next week. McGrady was here early preparing the way, and in an interview, published in the "Common (non) Sense," this worthy told of how he and Debs made fun of the common workingmen at the Chicago convention, ridiculing the perhaps crude action of the rank and file present. Following are the words of McGrady, copied from the article:

"While watching these proceedings I said to Debs, 'Gene, I see two flies on the ceiling of this room, and I move you that this convention appoint a special committee to investigate the conduct of those two flies and report to the convention what they are doing.' 'McGrady,' Debs replied, 'I move to amend your motion to read that this convention shall declare for the common ownership of those two flies, and that we shall transact their business for them.'"

Such silly talk and plain expression of the insincerity of such grafters as Debs and McGrady, is taken by the dupes as an evidence of the democratic spirit of their leaders. How long before the dupes will get their eyes open?

Debs came, was advertised as the workingmen's candidate, mentioning no party name, the same as in the East. All the preachers and labor fakirs in the city were given complimentary tickets to the meeting and invited to sit on the platform, while an admission was charged to the ground floor of 10, 25 and 50 cents, so as to give the respectable (?) people, who could afford to pay, the best seats, while the wage slaves were herded together in the galleries.

The members of our Section attended the meeting with a large supply of the leaflet "What is the Difference," and our State campaign leaflet. We distributed them inside and outside the hall to the evident dissatisfaction of the bogus Socialists.

For the last few weeks there has been a bogus Socialist speaker in this city who was advertised and known as "Higgins, the miner," or "Higgins, the tramp." He was the speaker of one hall meeting and several street meetings, and the members of the Socialist Labor Party did not consider him to be anything but one of the common ordinary grafters of which the "Socialist" party has such a large number; but in the "Weekly People" of October 15, a letter appeared written by G. P. Ross of Fresno, Cal., stating that Higgins had been there and that Higgins used to be known in Washington and British Columbia as Wm. McLain. This gave us a start and we began to investigate "Higgin's" record, and found the letter of Comrade W. A. Herron of Section Tacoma, in the "Weekly People" of August 6, 1904, in which he tells of how McLain worked the bogus Socialists in Tacoma and finally disappeared with the Local's campaign funds.

As McLain now goes under the name of "Higgins, the tramp," and claims that he came from Colorado, from where he had been deported, he must have gone directly from Washington to Colorado in order to get a chance to be deported, so he could have something to talk about. He may however have gathered more knowledge about the Colorado outrages from the reading of newspapers than from actual experiance as one of the victims.

We have at present a comrade here

(Continued on page 6.)

NEW YORK.

	Corregan 1904	Debs 1904	De Leon 1903	Matchett 1903
A. D. 1	24	23	16	20
A. D. 2	26	—	31	103
A. D. 3	71	57	59	71
A. D. 4	75	—	118	882
A. D. 5	31	88	43	76
A. D. 6	50	366	79	251
A. D. 7	48	146	46	104
A. D. 8	57	—	86	622
A. D. 9	62	146	61	114
A. D. 10	108	885	182	748
A. D. 11	46	55	34	104
A. D. 12	194	—	194	589
A. D. 13	91	236	78	192
A. D. 14	138	607	210	488
A. D. 15	75	244	78	151
A. D. 16	269	789	393	557
A. D. 17	95	—	63	132
A. D. 18	123	177	76	168
A. D. 19	57	142	53	117
A. D. 20	56	157	66	168
A. D. 21	96	347	110	238
A. D. 22	62	337	63	222
A. D. 23	118	460	127	362
A. D. 24	75	420	80	365
A. D. 25	35	—	35	60
A. D. 26	129	556	120	623
A. D. 27	20	—	27	34
A. D. 28	124	800	139	694
A. D. 29	29	—	38	86
A. D. 30	106	1152	158	889
A. D. 31	73	335	137	329
A. D. 32	113	430	197	635
A. D. 33	94	114	108	241
A. D. 34	338	—	300	583
A. D. 35	337	1512	379	1120
Annexed Dist.	19	—	25	163

BROOKLYN.

	Corregan 1904	Debs 1904	De Leon 1903	Matchett 1903
A. D. 1	8	157	21	98
A. D. 2	35	97	65	71
A. D. 3	42	88	35	68
A. D. 4	32	137	37	120
A. D. 5	58	267	86	210
A. D. 6	80	412	102	304
A. D. 7	137	307	134	243
A. D. 8	33	104	48	65
A. D. 9	48	120	38	93
A. D. 10	17	60	36	95
A. D. 11	35	153	53	92
A. D. 12	70	274	79	178
A. D. 13	81	272	106	346
A. D. 14	63	142	84	144
A. D. 15	91	504	121	449
A. D. 16	52	242	79	211
A. D. 17	15	89	21	66
A. D. 18	61	200	73	162
A. D. 19	60	445	90	420
A. D. 20	71	1191	128	1086
A. D. 21	198	945	214	644

SUMMARY OF N. Y. STATE VOTE.

Compiled from unofficial and incomplete returns:

Greater New York	5000
Buffalo	537
Schenectady	268
Mt. Pleasant	10
Rochester	203
Peekskill	27
Syracuse	178
Yonkers	141
Troy	130
Gloversville	88
Watervliet	43
Port Jervis	43
Middleton	42
Johnstown	35
New Rochelle	14
North Tarrytown	16
Corning	0
Total	6784

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., VOTE.

Peekskill, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Twenty-seven votes were cast here for the S. L. P. Malloney and Corregan in 1900 got 30 and 33 respectively. The Social Democrats increased their vote of 1900, but I think they fell below their vote of 1903.

C. Z.

VOTE IN PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.

Pleasantville, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The fifth district of the town of Mt. Pleasant gave 3 straight votes for the S. L. P., the sixth district, 7.

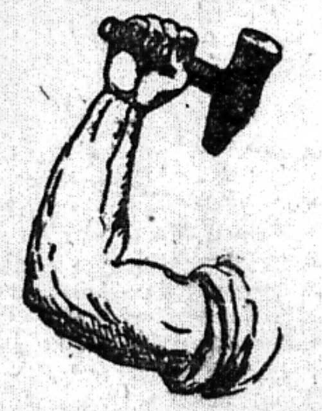
RENSSELAER RETURNS INDICATE INCREASE.

Troy, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Incomplete returns for Troy are 130; Watervliet, forty-three. Malloney polled 179 in 1900.

SCHENECTADY SHOWS S. L. P. INCREASE.

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The S. L. P. vote in this city is Corregan, 269, Malloney in 1900 in the county had 232. Debs polls 383.

S. L. P. VOTE



MEAGRE RETURNS SHOW THAT WE HOLD OUR OWN DESPITE LANDSLIDE.

The returns of the vote cast for the Socialist Labor Party are not blazoned forth by the henchmen of capitalism. Our returns come in by slow freight, except where the Party members watch the count. Hence the figures we have are meagre, and in all cases incomplete. The official count always increases the figures materially.

Last night at Schuetzen Hall, 12 St. Marks place, the stalwarts of the S. L. P. gathered to hear the returns as brought in by the watchers. Keen determination marked each face as the returns showed the work that must yet be done by the Party. In the Thirty-fourth Assembly District the Party members and their friends met in Webster Hall; in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District they met at the German-American Assembly Rooms; in Brooklyn at the club rooms, 813 Park avenue. Between the announcements of returns they enjoyed a little relaxation after the work of the campaign, by singing, dancing and speech making. Comrade Corregan got back to town last night and went to Schuetzen Hall. He says that in his trip through the country he found all the Party members to be thorough S. L. P. men. They said that no matter what the votes cast for the S. L. P. the work of the Revolution would go steadily on.

The returns of our vote (incomplete) so far as we have them are:

BUFFALO, N. Y., RETURNS.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Reports from 98 out of 108 city districts give De Leon 537 against 584 one year ago. Corregan got there now 571. Same district gave Debs 968 and Prendergast 893 against 824 last year. The missing ten districts will bring De Leon's vote to about 575. Last year total in Buffalo was 613. The comrades are cheering for the uncompromising revolutionary position of the party.

TARRYTOWN'S VOTE

North Tarrytown, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Sixteen straight S. L. P. votes were cast here on election day. In 1900 it was 12.

YONKERS S. L. P. VOTE.

Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 8.—One hundred and forty-one straight S. L. P. votes were cast in this city to-day. Last year we polled 149. The vote for the S. D. P. is 170, with many splits. Last year it was 140.

INCREASE IN SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Corregan receives 178 votes. Vote in 1903 was 138. Debs gets 600. S. D. P. vote in 1903 was 177. This year's figures are incomplete.

VOTE IN GLOVERSVILLE.

Gloversville, N. Y., Nov. 9.—This city contributed 88 votes to Corregan. Last year's vote was 90. Debs got 223.

GOOD FOR HACKENSACK:

Hackensack, N. J., Nov. 8.—Twenty class conscious votes were registered here for the uncompromising Socialist Labor Party. The Debserie received only six.

INCREASED S. L. P. VOTE IN PLAINFIELD.

Moosup, Conn., Nov. 8.—The Socialist Labor Party vote in the town of Plainfield is forty-two. In 1902 it was thirty-two.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN., VOTE.

New Britain, Conn., Nov. 9.—This city cast 64 votes for Corregan and 54 for Sullivan, for overnor. Debs received 79 and the S. D. P. candidate for Governor 60.

STAMFORD, CONN., RETURNS.

Stamford, Conn., Nov. 9.—The S. L. P. vote is 26. S. D. P. vote is 41.

MILFORD, CONN., RETURNS.

Milford, Conn., Nov. 9.—Fourteen votes were recorded for Corregan; 1900 vote was 10. Debs got nothing.

NEW BEDFORD GIVES INCREASE.

New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 9.—Returns give Corregan 86 votes and Debs 255. In 1900 S. L. P. vote was 77 and S. D. P. 139.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 8.—Incomplete returns give S. L. P. 150; vote in 1900 was 250. Debs gets 1,000; in 1900, 750.

MASSACHUSETTS S. D. P. HIT HARD.

Boston, Nov. 9.—The Social Democratic representation in the Massachusetts Legislature has been completely wiped out.

BIG INCREASE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8.—Five hundred and sixty-one precincts give Corregan, 1,281; Debs 20,487. Malloney's (S. L. P.) vote in Cook County in 1900 was 437.

MORE CHICAGO RETURNS.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8.—One thousand and one hundred and thirty precincts of this city give Corregan 2,545 votes. One hundred and twenty-five precincts are to be heard from.

MILWAUKEE WORKERS DISFRANCHISED.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 8.—Workers disfranchised through manipulation of voting machine. Can't give returns.

Section Milwaukee.

BRYANITES VOTE FOR DEBS.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—The indications are that Debs will poll a large vote in this city. Many Bryan Democrats cast their vote for Debs. Estimates based on the returns from 100 precincts indicate a total of 45,000 for Debs.

A RATTLING GOOD PROGRAM.

"Topliners" Engaged For the Daily People Thanksgiving Festival.

The Entertainment Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., met on Tuesday evening, November 1, with Comrade Quinlan in the chair.

Correspondence was received from Section Hamilton, Ohio, making inquiries about donations to be sent. Referred to the secretary of this committee, with instructions to reply.

It was decided to engage Oscar Poehland's orchestra for the afternoon and evening to accompany the vaudeville performances as well as playing for the dancing.

Five thousand throwaways announcing the affair were ordered printed. Members can obtain same from Organizer Abelson, for distribution in their respective districts.

The sub-committee on vaudeville submitted the following program, and is further negotiating to obtain the services of a Japanese troupe.

1. Klein, Ott Bros. and Nicholson, great musical act.
2. Lorre Trio, breakaway house act.
3. Crawford and Manning, late with Dockstader's minstrels.
4. Mr. and Mrs. Thorne & Co., in sketch "An Uptown Flat," (four people).
5. Messenger Boy Trio, great comedy act.
6. Waller and McWill, feather weight twins, late Katzenjammer Kids Co.
7. Alexis and Schall, comedy novelty, "Tommy Atkins and Dancing Girl."
8. Elliott and Neff, eccentric comedy act.
9. Kelly and Gallot, illustrated songs. Moving picture chorus. All the latest subjects.

As will be noticed the artists in the above program are all people of national reputation, "topliners" in their particular line and known in every circuit by the theatre going people of the United States. The program as given is not complete—more is coming.

Altogether the vaudeville will be worth taking in, and all for the small admission of 25 cents and a 10-cent hat check, to be paid at the door.

Comrades, get a hustle on yourselves and sell all the tickets you can. This coming entertainment is going to be a record breaker. This committee is determined to make it such.

We again urge the members of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., and our sympathizers to donate whatever they can for the bazaar and fair. Every little object will be advantageously disposed of, the proceeds to go towards the Daily and Weekly People.

We would also ask all intending to send something to immediately forward same to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, as it will facilitate our work considerable. Delay until the last few days makes it very hard work on those who must assort same and acknowledge its receipt.

The Women's Auxiliary branch is called upon to attend the next meeting of this committee to be held on Tuesday, November 15, 8 o'clock, at 2-6 New Read street.

Entertainment Commitee,
A. Orange, Secretary.

HUNGARIANS FOR S. L. P.

Spirit of Uncompromising Revolutionism Prevails at Convention—Kangaroos Whipped.

The revolutionary spirit predominated at the Hungarian Socialist Federation's special convention held yesterday in Rococy's Hall, on East Fourth street, the convention deciding to affiliate with the Socialist Labor Party, and change the name of the organization to Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation. Hitherto this organization has been independent and the Social Democrats have made attempts to capture it. Yesterday seven Social Democrats, who were delegates, representing New York, Chicago, and Bridgeport, Conn., tried to raise a disturbance when they saw that the other delegates were intelligent enough to see through the corruption of their party, but these seven delegates' efforts were in vain and they left the hall thoroughly whipped. Twenty-four locals were represented.

The following voted for affiliation with the S. L. P., having been instructed to that end by their locals: Suetch and Hoffer, Newark; Reichman, Milwaukee; Friedman, Lynn; Lustbaun and Tannel, Elizabethport; Szekeley and Rona, Passaic; Stern, Schenectady; Deeack, Pittsburg; Burger and Voros, Brooklyn; Basky, San Francisco, and Toth, New Brunswick.

Four delegates voted to remain independent: Satler, Braunstein and Kunst, New York; and Kavetsky, Perth Amboy.

It was also decided to continue to issue the weekly paper "Nepakarat," and Basky was elected as editor. Eight men were also elected to constitute the Executive Board.

At the conclusion of the convention last night there was a great demonstration for the Socialist Labor Party.

BERRY FINED.

For Speaking in Hayes Sqaure, Boston—S. L. P. Appeals Decision.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 5.—Michael T. Berry, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor, was to-day fined $10 for speaking on the street in the Charlestown district of this city. The case will be appealed.

As already published the Socialist Labor Party held a meeting at Hayes Square, in the Charlestown district. A Roman Catholic priest, Rev. Tierney—renamed "Tyranny"—objected to the police allowing a Socialist to speak where any of his parishioners would be liable to hear him. Rev. "Tyranny" ordered the police to arrest Berry and Patrolman Albert R. Foster of Division 15, obeyed the command of the reverend upholder of capitalism.

Berry was arraigned in the Charlestown District Court Thursday before Judge Bragg.

After a long trial, the case was continued to next Saturday, at which time the decision will be given, subsequently to briefs being submitted during the week by John B. Moran, counsel for the defendant, and counsel Adams of the police board.

To-day Judge Bragg, no doubt for political reasons, wanted to place the case on file. The lawyer for the Socialist Labor Party refused to submit to this and demanded an immediate decision. Thereupon Judge Bragg fined Berry $10. An appeal to the Superior Court, jury session, was immediately taken.

SOUND SOCIALIST LITERATURE

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

CORREGAN IN COLORADO

DENOUNCES PEABODY'S ACTIONS AND WARNS AGAINST ADAMS.

Both Parties Are Antagonistic to the Interests of the Working Class—Local Press Praises "Little Giant's" Ability and Information.

Grand Junction, Col., Oct. 30.—When we found that we were to be favored with an address from our candidate for President, Charles H. Corregan, we thought we would have to work hard to secure a good turn, as up to that time the Republicans had not been able to fill more than one-third of the seats in the Opera House to hear their speakers, and they would employ the band to play for them for one hour before the meeting to help draw a crowd.

Since Corregan was here, October 25, the Republicans had the band all one afternoon going through the streets of Grand Junction in order to drum up a crowd for the night meeting, and in this way they were able to do what we did for Comrade Corregan without the band—fill the Opera House, that is, the lower floor was filled, and had about 100 in the balcony.

Comrade Corregan commenced his address at 8 p. m. He spent fifty minutes in answering questions. The Grand Junction comrades consider his address the grandest S. L. P. address ever delivered in Grand Junction. They all want Comrade Corregan to visit Grand Junction again when he can stay longer.

The following from the "Daily Sentinel" of October 26 speaks for itself:

"CORREGAN SPEAKS.

"Last night Charles Hunter Corregan, the Socialist Labor candidate for President, addressed a large audience at the Park Opera House. The lower floor was well filled, and perhaps a hundred people were in the balcony.

"Mr. Corregan spoke for nearly two hours, and commanded the attention of the big audience. He clearly defined the position of his party on all questions; declared that both the Democratic and Republican parties were antagonistic to the best interests of the laboring classes. He had no good word to say of either of the great parties, or any party other than his own. He denounced the present State Administration's treatment of the laboring men, but can see no relief for the laboring man in the election of Adams. Of course, he declared that the best thing the workingman can do is to vote the Socialist Labor ticket. The . . . ticket headed by Debs came in for several criticisms. . . .

"He pictured a glorious future for the Socialist Labor Party.

"The speaker, at the conclusion of his address, spent perhaps an hour in answering questions asked by the audience. He is a well-informed man and is a speaker of some ability.

"The Socialist Labor people of the city are highly pleased with the success of the meeting and the size of the audience. The crowd was much larger than the Republicans have succeeded in getting out this campaign to hear their speakers, though by no means as large as the crowd that greeted Teller and Thomas the night before."

We are expecting to show a gain in our vote over last year.

S. B. H.

MISSOURI S. E. C.

Minutes of meeting of the S. E. C., S. L. P. of Missouri, October 18, 1904. Ernest in the chair. Absent, Biel and Unger, Biel excused.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Communications from Secretary of State acknowledging receipt of petition for State ticket and the 10th Congressional district. Bills for printing petition lists $2.75; to Labor News Company for leaflets $6.25; for notary fee $1.00. Ordered paid.

New business: Motion that S. E. C. order $13.75 worth of prepaid sub cards, carried. Motion that secretary communicate with Comrade White of St. Charles, informing him that Cox will speak there on November 5 and for him to secure a place for meeting, carried. Motion that the secretary be instructed to attend to the advertising of meeting at St. Charles, carried.

Financial report: Balance on hand, $25.76; receipts, $4.00. Expenditures, $23.75; balance $6.01.

J. W. Johnson, Secretary.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE
CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO

The Struggle for the Eight-Hour Day—Its History, Significance and Failure, Culminating in the Capitalist Riots of 1904.

Written by H. J. BRIMBLE,
Florence, Colorado, 1904.

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THIRD EPISODE.—Continued.

THE CAUSE OF FLOATEN'S EXPERIENCE.

To return to our talk of the night of the 14th. A. H. Floaten's experience was of the most harrowing description. Mr. Floaten had incurred the enmity of the business men of Telluride by reason of the fact that he managed a store in which the miners had done a considerable proportion of their trading, and which had cut deeply into the trade formerly in the hands of members of the Citizens' Alliance. In gathering up those upon the black-list, one squad, led by Walter Kenley, deputy sheriff and a notorious bully, went to the home of Mr. Floaten and broke in the door. While Kenley was forcing an entrance, some one in the crowd yelled, "Burn the son of a ——— in the house!" Floaten was in the house with his shoes off. His wife had retired. Kenley shoved a revolver in Floaten's face and told him to come along. Floaten asked Kenley if he had a warrant, and was told that one was not needed. Floaten asked to be permitted to put his shoes on, when one of the men struck him with a revolver, cutting a gash about an inch deep on the left side of his head, at the same time telling him that he would need no shoes. Then they carried him, bareheaded and barefooted, out into the street, and when his wife attempted to hand him his hat and shoes some one struck him again. In walking up the alley he was forced into pools of icy water, getting his feet wet. When they had gone two blocks, without any word being said, Kenley walked up behind Floaten and struck him on the head with a revolver, one of the mob shouting at the same time, "Shoot the son of a ———!"

Sixty-four men were herded into a vacant building, and at 1.30 a. m. were placed aboard a special train, as already stated, and sent to Ridgeway, forty-five miles distant, arriving there at 4.10 a. m. Thence they walked into Ouray, a distance of ten miles, where they were cared for by the miners' union. Mr. Floaten says that while on the train some one threw him his shoes, overcoat and hat, evidently sent by his wife.

PERPETRATORS OF THE INFAMIES.

It is necessary to state explicitly the names of the men who took a leading part in the deportation and assaults. First on the list is Willard Runnels, deputy sheriff and professional bad man; Bulkeley Wells, captain of Company A, of the militia, was another; C. E. Watson, deputy sheriff and County Superintendent of Schools, carried a gun and helped drag the miners from their homes; Cooper Anderson, quartermaster of the militia; John A. Adams, groceryman and a leading church member, took this method of showing his fellowship with the meek and lowly Nazarene; Charles H. Chase, superintendent of the Liberty Belle Mine, acted as escort for the prisoners. The names of many others are given by the victims, but enough has been said to give an idea as to the make-up of the mob. Of course, we must not omit the gamblers and saloon-keepers who assisted in the ceremonies. They were getting a blow in at the men who had stood between them and their prey.

The "Ouray Times," referring to the work of the mob, makes this comment:

"There is not a man among the deported who, if he will but go back and buy a stack of chips in one of the games, and talk against those who threaten the suppression of gambling, will not be welcomed at the camp. While his cash lasts and he continues to back the game, he will be regarded as a staunch and respected [illegible]en. Let him but tell his fellows that gambling hells are [illegible]s' roosts, and he will be branded as an 'agitator' and be [illegible]ted"

PEABODY SNUBS THE VICTIMS

A committee of three, A. H. Floaten, Antone Matti and Stewart Forbes, was sent by the exiles to Denver to see the Governor and solicit his aid in returning them to their homes. Only a few hours prior to their arrival in Denver, and while it was well known that they were on their way, Governor Peabody said:

"I am not in receipt of any word or telegram from any of the parties that were deported. I trust that all citizens of Telluride, no matter on which side they are aligned, will strive for peace from this time on."

Not a word, you see, that would lead one to believe that the law would be enforced upon behalf of men upon whom had been inflicted so great an injury. On the contrary, it is not hard to read a tacit approval of the mob's work in the Governor's expressions, and a definite approval in his actions.

When the members of the committee arrived in Denver they endeavored by personal interview, by telephone and by letter to get at the Governor, who declined to see them or consider their case in any way, shape or form. People were a little puzzled at Peabody's action and evasions; they have since become acquainted with the degree of servility which he exhibits in his eagerness to serve his masters and his prowess as an all-around liar. Maddened at this brutal treatment, the committeemen left Denver for "the San Juan," and some of the hot-headed union leaders gave it out that an attempt would be made to reinstate the deported men by a force of arms. This, as we shall see, was just what Peabody and his friends wanted

"INJUNCTION, THE REMEDY"

"The remedy of these men," said the Governor, "is the injunction. The men forced out of Idaho Springs went back under an injunction, and if one is issued to the Telluride strikers they can undoubtedly go back under it. What I desire to impress upon the entire State is that armed men will not be allowed to parade in this State, unless allowed to do so by the proper authority."

Peabody actually had the audacity to refer to Idaho Springs, forgetful, it would seem, of the ignoble part played by himself in that affair.

In referring to "armed men" the Governor had in mind the union men alone. The work of the Telluride mob—surely a parading of armed men, and worse—was passed over without comment. Men whose breaches of the law were unquestioned—aye, even admitted by the State authorities—were not to be molested in their criminality, but men who desired to take the right denied them by a prostituted Executive were threatened with punishment by all the forces at his command, should they dare move in their own behalf

INJUNCTION NULLIFIED BY MARTIAL LAW.

Following the Governor's advice, and, possibly, relying upon his assurances as to the efficacy of an injunction, John H. Murphy, attorney of the Western Federation of Miners, presented his complaint to Judge Theron Stevens, and an order restraining the mob leaders, the Citizens' Alliance of Telluride, the Mine Owners' Association and the members thereof, was granted. This was late at night on the 22d, and by 3.30 p. m. next day Governor Peabody declared the County of San Miguel "in a state of insurrection and rebellion." This was done at the behest of the very men who had organized and headed the mob, and against whom the injunction was issued. Immediately the county was placed under martial law, and Judge Stevens' order was worth as much, to the miners, as the paper upon which it was written, and no more.

The Governor—I say it with a full consciousness of what it implies—perjured himself and violated his office and his word as a man, to further the interests of the class which put him in office, and to whose cause he is pledged

END THAT THE MEANS ARE TO JUSTIFY

The chapter draws to a close. Scores of men tried to get back to their homes in Telluride, but the militia ran things to suit the mine managers. The Citizens' Alliance storekeepers, whose business had been injured by the action of the miners in patronizing the people who favored their cause, have at last put an end to the "People's Store," and forced the Floatens to wind up its affairs. There is little use in going over the sorry record of deportations and redeportations. Enough has been said, I trust, to convince the most skeptical that the principle of action of our capitalist government resembles that accredited to the Jesuits: "The end justifies the means"—and the end aimed at is to make this a country in which the capitalist may rule without let or hindrance. In the counties of San Miguel, Las Animas and Teller the end has been attained, through the means recorded in these pages, and where capitalism has triumphed there the workingman is but a serf, existing by the grace of his masters. He cannot come, he may not go; he is not allowed to abide without work; he is not permitted to work, except as those in authority may direct. Democracy in these places is at an end.

FOURTH EPISODE.

THE FLAG "DESECRATION."

The Western Federation of Miners, in its strike campaign, issued a poster, in the shape of the national emblem, upon the stripes of which the following sentences were printed:

"Martial law declared in Colorado!

"Habeas corpus suspended in Colorado!

"Free press throttled in Colorado!

"Bull-pens for union men in Colorado!

"Free speech denied in Colorado!

"Soldiers defy the courts in Colorado!

"Wholesale arrests without warrant in Colorado!

"Union men exiled from homes and families in Colorado!

"Constitutional right to bear arms questioned in Colorado!

"Corporations corrupt and control administration in Colorado!

"Right of fair, impartial and speedy trial abolished in Colorado!

"Citizens' Alliance resorts to mob law and violence in Colorado!

"Militia hired to corporations to break the strike in Colorado!"

Thus the Western Federation of Miners.

The sting in the foregoing arraignment of the powers that be lies in the fact that every word is true. No wonder the "best people" were maddened to the point of committing the gravest of crimes.

In opening up this important phase of the class war I shall endeavor, as usual, to cut, at once, to the heart of the matter. I shall not argue as to whether the poster be a flag, or the picture of a flag. We are after the facts.

The Citizens' Alliance, thee "patriotic societies," and every capitalist windjammer howled with real or affected rage. The flag had been desecrated, and some one must suffer. President Moyer was the first victim, but, as I shall show, his arrest upon a charge of flag desecration was but a subterfuge intended to conceal a more subtle attack upon the unionists by the State authorities, who had by this time thrown all pretense of impartiality or concealment to the winds, and were openly arrayed upon the side of the exploiters.

Moyer was in Ouray, endeavoring to pave the way by which the Telluride exiles could return to their homes. He had wired Governor Peabody, asking if the men could go back to Telluride under Judge Stevens' injunction, and the Governor had replied, at the very moment that he was putting San Miguel County again in the clutches of the military, that they could, provided they did not attempt to do so by force of arms.

And the very next thing people knew was that Sheriff Rutan, of San Miguel County, had taken a trip to Ouray, and had then gathered in Moyer upon a charge of "flag desecration." He, Rutan, also attempted to arrest William Haywood, secretary of the W. F. of M., upon the same charge, taking a trip to Denver for that purpose. Haywood, by a ruse, evaded arrest, thus killing the scheme of the Telluride citizens, who had hoped to corral the officials of the W. F. of M. in a body, thus wrecking the organization.

Moyer was bound over by a Justice of the Peace to appear for trial at the May term of the District Court, his bail being fixed at just double the amount of the heaviest fine that can be imposed under the statutes for the offense, and at the same time it was plainly intimated that the person coming forward with bail would speedily find himself outside San Miguel County.

MILITARY ARREST OF MOYER

On March 30, Messrs. Richardson, Murphy and Woods took the case of Moyer before the County Court, Judge Wardlaw sitting, and the president of the Western Federation of Miners was admitted to bond and released. As he emerged from the county jail a squad of soldiers approached, and Moyer was informed that he was under military arrest, and that he would be taken to military headquarters. General Bell received him, and said that he would be detained indefinitely as a military precaution. When Moyer's attorneys were informed that the military had their client in its clutches they decided that nothing more could be done in Telluride, and preparations were made to secure the prisoner's release upon a writ of habeas corpus.

A vivid light is thrown upon the conditions obtaining in Telluride at this time by the fact that General Bell, to prevent the "best people" from attacking and possibly murdering Moyer and his attorneys, thus creating too great a scandal, was forced to provide them with a strong guard, and to order the soldiers to fire in case of trouble. Even at that, Attorney Woods was assaulted, and the "Daily Journal," of Telluride, organ of the mine managers, exulted in the fact

MILITIA ABOVE THE LAW

On April 11, E. F. Richardson presented to Judge Stevens application for a writ of habeas corpus for Charles Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, then in custody of the military at Telluride. The application was granted, and Messrs. Bell, Wells & Co., acting under the orders of the State authorities, simply ignored it; whereupon Judge Stevens found them in contempt of court, fined them $500, and ordered their arrest. This, again, had no effect. Bell and his men laughed at Judge Stevens, and when Sheriff Corbett, of Ouray County, attempted to execute the orders of the court and bring in Bell and Wells, he was sent back empty-handed by the men whom he had come to take. They were above all law except the will of the Chief Executive, so they said, and they certainly lived up to that belief. Thus ended the work of the attorneys in the District Court.

So incensed was the valiant Bell at the idea of a mere judge fining and ordering the arrest of a "Brigadier-General, Adjutant-General, State of Colorado," that he threatened to arrest Stevens and place him in jail. This is not a joke. Far from it. The men in authority have done worse things than this, and if they thought it could be done with impunity they would not hesitate a moment in carrying out Bell's threat.

The next move on the part of Moyer's attorneys was to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus. This they did, and on the 21st of April, Charles H. Moyer, escorted by a squad of soldiers, was brought before that body. Then the cat came out of the bag in earnest. When Moyer arrived in Denver, his colleague, Haywood, attempted to speak to him, and, as a consequence, received a tremendous beating at the hands of the soldiers, who, in addition, took him prisoner. There is a little doubt as to who started the trouble. Haywood, a quick-tempered, impulsive man, may have done so. If he did, he paid for his temerity. On the other hand, the majority of the witnesses say that the assault was entirely unprovoked, and that the military, angered at not having Haywood in their clutches as they had Moyer, did the "next best thing." The police of Denver, whose prisoner Haywood was, demanded the man, and got him, upon the orders of the Governor, who, much as he would have liked it, did not dare allow the militia to take prisoners in Denver. He has done worse than that since.

FORCE SUPREME IN COLORADO'S SUPREME COURT.

The scene in the chamber of the Supreme Court is, probably, without a parallel in the history of America. Bell instructed his men, at the door of the State House, to remove their arms, so as not to give rise to unpleasant comparisons. For all that, when Moyer appeared in court it was between General Bell and Captain Wells, and when John M. Waldron, a particularly able and unscrupulous lawyer, special counsel for the State, arose to address the court, the hand of the State was seen to be grasping two things: a wreath of bay-leaves and a whip, to be used as occasion demanded.

"The detention of this petitioner is rendered necessary because of his prominence and his connection with a band of insurgents, who are defying the Constitution and the civil authorities of the State."

Thus Waldron went on to say that the Supreme Court was without jurisdiction in the matter, and that Moyer had been produced in response to its writ simply as a matter of courtesy. There can be no mistake in attributing Waldron's words, the presence of the two officers in court, guarding Moyer, and the attitude of the State Administration, to a determination upon the part of the latter to defy the court in case its verdict went for Moyer.

Remember, these are the same people who, in '99, lauded that body to the skies when it killed the eight-hour bill, and who were then loud in the demands that the "court of last resort" be respected. Well, the working people of the State did respect the court. Whether the capitalists did or did not I leave to those who may peruse these pages.

There being but two of the three judges upon the bench, Chief Justice Gabbert and Judge Steele, the Chief Justice suggested that, the case being so important, he would much prefer to try it with a full bench. Then arose the question of bail; Waldron, for the State, declaring that for the court to admit Moyer to bail would be an assumption of jurisdiction in the case by that body, which right the State explicitly denied.

PEACE, NOT INSURRECTION, IN SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

Mr. Richardson, in opening the case for Moyer, said, among other things: "The petitioner denies that on the 23d of March, or at any other time, there has been a state of insurrection, either against the Government, or the Constitution, or the laws of Colorado, in San Miguel County. On the contrary, the petitioner avers that the county was in state of peace. That shortly before an organization known as the Citizens' Alliance was brought into being by certain mine owners, mine operators, bankers liquor dealers and gamblers, for the purpose of controlling the miners of that county in violation of law, and in the interests of said organizers, and to that end they organized themselves into a mob, shortly before said date, and had deported about seventy men, theretofore miners in that county.

"That these miners announced their intention of returning peaceably to their homes in the county, and that to that end they would resist any further interference with their persons, and would resist any attempt at their deportation, but that their mission in returning was one of peace, and no force whatever would be used by them, except in defense from the attack of said mob Thereupon certain members of the mob, whose names are signed to a petition to the Governor, made the representations set forth in the return, which were a part of the plan of action agreed upon by the Citizens' Alliance, for the purpose of controlling the labor situation; that all the proceedings were part of a conspiracy of the members of the Citizens' Alliance."

Mr. Richardson contended that the return of Sherman Bell and Bulkeley Wells to the writ of habeas corpus did not state the facts necessary to an answer; that the return was insufficient in law to constitute any justification whatsoever, either for the arrest, imprisonment, detention or further detention of the prisoner, and, of course, demanded that Moyer be released.

CAN WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS BE SUSPENDED?

"The sole point at issue," said Mr. Richardson, *"in this case is whether the Governor has the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus and retain a citizen of this State without giving a reason therefor, ... and now comes the answer and return to this writ, which does not deny our allegations, but simply challenges the right of this court to interfere with the operations of the military.*

"The prisoner is in the custody of this court, and should remain there until it shall decide whether he shuold be returned to the satraps of the Governor. There is nothing in this return to show that it is not a bailable offense. *There is no charge against this prisoner, except in the expressed belief of the Governor and his commandant in the warlike fields of Telluride."*

Mr. Richardson makes the issue clear, and Mr. Waldron is not far behind him. In his reply the State's attorney stated that the only question before the court was one of jurisdiction. *"The Governor of this State has said that he (Moyer) is a dangerous person, and should not be at large. . . . No constitutional rights of this man are attacked by his detention."*

In his closing argument Mr. Richardson eloquently attacked the contention of the State's counsel, all to no purpose, however.

CONSTITUTION NOT FOR ALL?

"This is the first time in my life that I have heard that the Constitution was not for all. If the Constitution is not for all the people, all the time, and everywhere, then it is not worth the parchment upon which it is written. If Governor Peabody is supreme in this State, and can suspend the sacred privilege of the habeas corpus at will, going outside of the military district and taking prisoners in, then he can declare any part of the State under martial law, and can arrest anyone as a military prisoner. The Constitution is supposed to shadow all, and it cannot be segregated in the interests of one man. Neither the judicial nor the executive branches of a government have the right to suspend habeas corpus. Only the legislature can do this. In the former cases in Cripple Creek, Governor Peabody did not go so far as to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, but in the present instance he did not even take the trouble to do this."

Mr. Richardson's puncturing of the argument, if argument it may be called, of Mr. Waldron availed nothing. Moyer was taken out of the court by his military captors, being brutally told to move on when he attempted to take his wife's hand and speak to her.

As the train conveying Moyer and his guard back to Telluride was leaving Ridgeway, a man named Flohr shouted to the notorious bully, Kenley, now in uniform: "This is not over; we'll see you later!" Kenley replied: "Why didn't you say so before the train started, you ———, ——— ———!" to which Flohr replied with language equally torrid. Then some one ordered the train stopped, and sixteen troopers got off and started after Flohr, who ran uptown, pursued by the soldiers. Fifty shots, at least, were fired at the fugitive, and many of the townspeople had narrow escapes. Flohr hid in the ice box of the Mentone Hotel, and Wells' warriors failed to find him.

On Monday, April 25, the Supreme Court handed down a decision denying application for bail for Charles Moyer. The trial was set for May 5. On the same day the court granted the application of Adjutant General Bell and Captain Wells for a writ of supersedeas to stay the ruling of Judge Stevens against them in the first Moyer habeas corpus case. The two guard officials were placed under a bond of $2,000 each, and the court ruled that the cases brought before Judge Stevens should remain in status quo until the entire issue is met.

Captain Wells, on the 28th, informed the idle union miners remaining in Telluride that they must obtain employment or leave town.

COURT DECISIONS THAT ARE RESPECTED.

On May 5, the final contest in the Supreme Court for the liberty of Charles H. Moyer was opened by John W. Waldron, for the State, who forcibly enlightened the Judges as to their duties. Said he:

"I admit that Governor Peabody, in attempting to bring about a condition of law and order in this State, has called down upon himself the most bitter denunciation. This has been fostered by the press, and his actions have been denounced on the streets. So general has been this adverse discussion that it is possible, in fact, it is even probable, that the members of this tribunal may have imbibed ideas adverse to the Governor's cause."

Later, Mr. Waldron reverted to this thought, and he held up to view a ghastly picture of the fate of judges who allowed their personal feelings to influence their verdicts. Not a word came from the court in condemnation of this outrageous behavior, but imagine with what wrath would John Campbell, at least, have descended upon the diminished head of Moyer's attorney had he said a thing one-tenth as bad as that uttered by Waldron.

(Continued on page 3.)

ARE OPPORTUNITIES EQUAL?

[The following article is reproduced from the Weekly People of September 22, 1895, in response to a query from a correspondent regarding the equality of opportunities in this country. The tests wherewith to determine equality of opportunities and the conclusions following their application are equally as applicable to-day as then, if not more so.]

THE DEBATE

Are Opportunities Equal in the United States?—Socialism on Top

The Comrades of the Uptown Social Science Club Succeeds in Getting a Democratic Politician, the Hon. Arthur C. Butts, to Debate With One of Us, After the Local Republican Capitalist Club had Taken Back Water—Our Side Held the Negative, Mr. Butts the Affirmative of the Question—The Enemy Tacitly Surrenders—Does Not Touch the Subject of Debate

On the 13th instant Ebling's Casino, in upper New York, was crowded to overflowing to hear the debate upon "Are Opportunities Equal in the United States?"

Comrade Daniel De Leon opened with forty-five minutes, which were extended to fifty. He said there were two tests to submit a country to in order to find an answer to the question under discussion. One was to ascertain whether in the country there were the results of equality of opportunities, if such results there were, then there was equality; if not, then there was none; the result of equality of opportunities was universal well-being; if we found such here, then there was equality; if we found the reverse of well-being, then there was no equality. The other test was more methodical. It was to ascertain what was the system of production and distribution which science established as the requisite for the enjoyment of equality of opportunity; with that key in hand, we could then proceed to inquire whether in our country we found such a system of production and distribution in force; if we did, it was safe to conclude our people enjoyed equality of opportunities; if we did not, then inequality of opportunities was inevitable. He would submit the question to both tests, taking the second first.

General Scientific Principles.

Science established that man cannot be free unless he owns whatever he may need to produce wealth with; if he does not, then he is dependent upon him who does, and the opportunities of the two men are unequal, with resultant poverty and subjection to him who owns not the things he needs for production, and idleness and luxury to him who does. What were the things man needed for production? In its historical order, land was essential. He who did not own that was a dependent upon him who did. In the evolution of society another thing came to be equally necessary with land, to wit, the tool. So long as the tool was so simple that any one with land could apply his nails to natural opportunities and make the tool which another worked with, the other's opportunities were not materially superior. But the tool developed onward. To-day it was a gigantic concern, a Northrop loom, a Binghamton cigar roller, a cotton harvester, a Mergenthaler typesetter, a Goodyear's shoe machine, steam railroads, plows, etc. When it came to that, no man could by the application of his individual nails to natural opportunities build any of these tools; it took hundreds of tools to build them; it took hundreds of other tools to make these, and so forth, beside the aid of powers, steam and electricity; no one man could build any of these tools in a lifetime. At this stage of the development of the tool it became, alongside with land, a thing needed for production, without the ownership of which opportunities were unequal. Why? Because if Peter owned a Northrop loom wherewith he could turn out 1,000 yards of cloth a day, while Paul, who did not own such a loom, could only turn out one yard of cloth a day, Peter could sell his yards for a cent a piece and have $10 a day on which to live, while Paul, who would be compelled by competition to sell as cheap as Peter, could only get one cent a day, and starve. The same in all other instances. Accordingly, the ownership by our people of the land on which and of the perfected tools with which to work was a requisite thing to their enjoyment of equal opportunities.

Application of the Test.

Did the American people own the land on which they worked, and the tools and machinery with which alone they could work and keep free? The census shows that not 30 per cent. of the people own unencumbered homes; that 8 per cent. of our population owned about 71 per cent. of the wealth, while 92 per cent. of the people owned only 29 per cent.; and, furthermore, that 52 per cent. of the people only owned about 4 per cent. of the wealth. Thus the census figures establish the fact that our people did not own the land they need on which and tools they need with which to work. That a small percentage, which, by the way, was intimately interlinked with European lordlings, owned an overpowering quantity of the things needed to work with; that, for the same reason that Paul, in the previous illustration, could not compete and had no equal opportunities with Peter, the 92 per cent. of our people could not, with its 92 per cent. of wealth, stand up against and compete with the 8 per cent. who controlled 71 per cent. of our wealth. Our people, accordingly, by this test, did not enjoy equality of opportunities.

Second Test.

Taking up the second test, which could now serve as a test and proof of the principles and conclusions above stated, he could now proceed to inquire whether we found in this country the evidence of equality of opportunities, i. e., popular affluence and happiness, or the evidences of inequality of opportunities, i. e., popular failure, poverty and misery.

The Fate of Small Holders.

As to the farmer class, the census showed that the small farmers were going everywhere; in New Jersey, for instance, farms under ten acres were disappearing at the rate of 22 per cent.; of ten to twenty acres, at the rate of 19 per cent., and so on; in New York, the Tenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor showed that farms of 500 acres and more had increased by 1,351, while 18,701 small farms, of from 10 to 100, had been wiped out in the ten years between 1870 and 1880. The figures further show that there were in the State 13,000 less farmers and 10,000 more farm hands. What had happened? Larger holdings of land and machinery (capital) had deprived the smaller holders of equality of opportunities; these had competed in vain and gone down. The same thing was going on all over the country in the farm world. It was also going on in other departments. The individual fisherman of olden days was being crowded ashore by the application of larger means of production than he can control, and was dropping into dependence. Likewise in all other branches. The failures of the small storekeepers, manufacturers and bosses were numbered by the thousands. In view of these facts, the principle established by science was confirmed. The large majority of our people being deprived of the necessary land and capital, do not enjoy equal opportunities with those who do own proper quantities and well-developed tools of production. The result of inequality was wholesale failure for the latter.

The Fate of the Propertyless.

But the results of inequality did not end there. If those who had some land and some capital could not compete, and had no equality of opportunities with those who had controlled large holdings, and had to succumb, how much more unequal must not be the opportunities available by those who lost their little holdings and those into whose class they dropped, to wit, the proletariat, the working class, the 52 per cent. of our people, who already now have no property worth mentioning, and nothing to work on or with? Again the facts speak for themselves: Every six years about 150,000 trainmen, brakemen, engineers and firemen were killed or injured; their total number was just about 150,000; in other words, a number equal to the total of their strength was killed or maimed every six years. The Ohio Mine Inspectors' report for 1894 showed that 12,503 miners worked only 168 days in the year, and received $15.20 a month; in Illinois, 300 of them had offered to go into chattel slavery for food and shelter for selves and family; and the mortality by accident in the industry was frightful. At Lawrence, Mass., a bell rang at 9 p. m.; woe to the wage slave who was found on the streets after that signal. Waiters, and often conductors, were ordered to shave their whiskers. Contracts were innumerable where the applicant for work signed away all rights to redress in case of injury by neglect of the employer. The "New Man" was coming up; from Maine down to New York the low wages were throwing the women into factories and forcing the men to do the cooking and tending of babies. Over 3,000,000 unemployed were tramping the land. Illiteracy was increasing, the children having to go to work before they had had schooling. The average life of the worker was 32, that of the idler or capitalist 62. With all these dangers and indignities, the class that had no land and machinery was still eager for work, i. e., was ready to sacrifice honor and endanger life for a crumb. Crime, prostitution, insanity and suicide were rampant in the land. Shocking instances of the prevailing inequality occurred almost daily. Recently Mary Anderson, a woman about to be confined, advertised for some one to adopt her child; her husband had been killed in the factory; she had to work, knew that she could not properly tend her baby, and preferred to tear herself from it before the two had learned to know each other. More recently, Ella Miller, a pure girl, who was hungering in our Federal capital, asked for admission in a house of prostitution, was refused because she was not a "fallen woman"; she walked the streets of Washington that night, and the next morning she again asked for admission at the same house, saying, all in a fever: "I am now fit to be admitted and earn a living; it is done; I am now a 'fallen woman.'" And yet, more recently, Clara McArthur threw herself from the Brooklyn Bridge the previous Monday; when arraigned in court she explained that her husband was out of work; he, she and the baby were starving; she had learned if she became a "freak" she could get employment in a "freak" museum; she threw herself from the bridge to become a "freak," and thus escape the starvation inflicted upon her by the inequality of opportunities under which our people were laboring.

Intensification of Inequality by the Capitalist Parties.

But, proceeded the comrade, inequality of opportunities among our people were made still worse by the capitalist class through their being allowed to control the public powers through their capitalist Democratic and Republican parties. The factory laws were disobeyed by the capitalists; the lives of the railroaders were put in danger by allowing the laws for improved couplers to lie dead; pluck-me stores were allowed, contrary to law, to remain to plague the already over-plagued workers; tenement houses, that bred disease and immorality were contrary to law, allowed by the capitalist parties to flourish; the anti-prison labor law of New York, established by the new Constitution, was deliberately disobeyed; the capitalists enjoyed all rights of combination, but that equality was denied the workers; they were compelled by laws passed by those capitalist parties to submit to a still more unequal warfare; the right of combination enjoyed by the capitalists was forbidden to the workers; it was called conspiracy by the capitalists; out of forty-eight States and Territories thirty-three had laws to that effect; and, finally, as the last fact that destroyed all equality of opportunities between the workers who had no land and capital, and the idlers who owned both, every time a disagreement broke out between the two, and the latter could not get along alone, the Republican and Democratic Presidents, Governors and Judges would array themselves on the side of the capitalist and fall like a pile of bricks over the heads of the working class.

At each one of the long array of facts, our comrade turned to his opponent, handed him the facts in writing, and asked the question:

"Will Mr. Butts deny this fact? If so, where does he get his information from? If not, how can he claim that our opportunities are equal?"

Hon. Arthur C. Butts followed. His time was extended three times, altogether twenty-five minutes. Instead of forty-five minutes, he was allowed to speak one hour and ten minutes. He carefully omitted to answer a single question; in fact, he ignored the subject of debate wholly, launched into a tirade against the Socialist Labor Party and its platform. He quoted passages from Lincoln that had no application whatever, in genuine Fourth of July spread-eagle style. He claimed Socialism would rob the industrious of their savings and give them to the idle. He sought to play upon the ignorance of the small holders of property, and asked all those who owned any property to stand up; he wished to address them; not a soul rose, whereupon the whole audience burst out laughing. He then asked all those who hoped to get some property to rise; again none rose, several voices answering: "We can't under the present system." He then, thinking he would produce a squelcher, took out of his pocket the Socialist Labor Party's platform, saying: "You think you have the laugh on me; I shall now show you what it is that this execrable party wants," and he went on to read, slowly and clearly, these passages from our platform:

"Whereas, The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we call upon the people to organize, with a view to the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth, for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization."

The audience followed him closely, and just as he finished, and expected a demonstration on his side, the whole audience broke out in long and thunderous applause and in frequent cheers for the S. L. P. Mr. Butts did not yet give it up. He went on trying to make points against Socialism, each of which produced only laughter from comrades and from strangers present. Finally, after Mr. Butts had spoken over an hour, Comrade Belkam, of the Social Science Club, who presided, felt that he had extended to Mr. Butts an overflowing measure of courtesy, and insisted on his closing.

Socialism's Last Innings

Comrade De Leon then had fifteen minutes to reply, and close for his side. After restating the case and showing that Mr. Butts had not dared to touch the question, and that, consequently, the Socialist Labor Party held the field victoriously, he carried the war into Africa and began triturating Mr. Butts' attack on Socialism. He showed that it was under the present system that the idle were given the fruits of the toil of the workers; that crime lay at the bases of all capitalist accumulations, that Lincoln had prophesied the danger that was brewing from concentrated wealth; that "American manhood" stood on the Socialist side, whereas capitalism was upheld by a traitor class, and that traitor class ever dared, like the Bourbon slaveholders in 1860, to defy the mandate of the people expressed by the suffrage, the working class would mop the floor with those traitor capitalists, as the floor was mopped with the traitor Bourbons.

Mr. Butts Closes.

The closing argument of the debate had been conceded to Mr. Butts, but the audience did not care to hear him. He had been so completely knocked out, even before he had started, that when the chair gave him the floor for his closing fifteen minutes the people walked away; by twos and tens and whole rows they rose and left. Mr. Butts closed abruptly, his words being echoed by cheers for the S. L. P.

The large audience was composed of as many strangers as Party members, not a few of the strangers having been the supporters of Mr. Butts, who was twice elected to the Assembly from that district. The collection amounted to $15.65; this covered the expenses of the Social Science Club, to whose zeal the Party owes the opportunity it was afforded to present the cause of Socialism and to expose the upholders of capitalism before a large audience of workingmen in the uptown districts of the city.

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THE IRREPRESSIBLE

CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO

(Continued from page 2.)

There is a difference in the status of men, and a corresponding difference in the treatment they receive.

Mr. Waldron went on to say that the intelligent people of the State respected the decisions of the Supreme Court only in so far as they were what they should be. In plain English, this may be taken to mean that the "intelligent people," that is to say, the capitalists of Colorado, would respect the decisions of the Supreme Court when they felt like it, and not otherwise.

STATE AND JUDICIARY

Coming to an end, Mr. Waldron compared the powers of the Executive and the Judiciary.

"Your powers are nought unless the executive department shall carry out your orders. You could not of yourselves quell a petty tumult in this room." Thus Waldron.

RICHARDSON'S ARRAIGNMENT OF PEABODY.

Mr. Richardson, for Moyer, spoke, in part, as follows:

"The fact is, this Governor claims the right to abolish the Constitution and laws of this great State at any time he shall see fit—whether rightfully or wrongfully no one can say, for he is the only judge. . . . In the past six months the military of this State, under a lawless Governor, sanctioned and advised by an irresponsible Adjutant General, have stirred up such a condition in this State as could never have been brought about by any band of lawless men had their actions resulted in wholesale murder. The law has not been kept. The Governor has not taken care that the laws be faithfully executed, but he has lent his sanction to a class—to inflame a class against a class, and appeal is now made to this court to permit his unbridled will to continue a course which has been mapped out for him by people behind the scenes.

"If the executive department is not controlled by the corporations, the Legislature of Colorado has been, and it never has been denied that the Mine Owners' Association was furnishing money to help wage this war.

"When a court of justice in Colorado is compelled to sit while the myrmidons of its Governor grind their Krag-Jorgensons on the floor it may not be very far from this grinding noise to the click of rifles sending bullets into the hearts of the judges on the bench."

(This is a double criticism; upon the actions of the military, backed by the Governor, in invading the courts and defying the judges; and upon Mr. Waldron's threats as to what would happen to the judges in case their verdict went the wrong way. But Mr. Richardson's most forceful appeal remains to be stated.)

AN INVOCATION OF POWER THAT WILL BE RUED.

If this case should, after a careful analysis of all these questions, decide adversely to try Mr. Moyer, the time will come when those who invoke the power will rue it. It is not impossible that another Waite will occupy this chair. It is not impossible that a man even worse than Waite was claimed to be will one day be Governor. What if one of his first acts would be to declare the county of Fremont (Peabody's home county) in a state of insurrection, and, as a military necessity, place the former president of the First National Bank (Peabody) in a military 'bull-pen,' there to rot until such time as this Socialist shall have time to gratify his revenge upon him?"

Everything said during the course of this famous trial fades into insignificance before this anticipation of Mr. Richardson, but, before we go on to analyze the statement, we must say that no Socialist would act in the criminal manner conspicuous in Governor Peabody.

This idea of a Socialist, or a radical reform, administration coming into power and assuming the power vested in the executive department by the Supreme Court, haunts the upholders of capitalism as the thought of the day of judgment a penitent of the Middle Ages. Mr. Richardson is not the only one alarmed at the prospect; scores of others have referred to it, and the anxiety which they profess to feel over the fate of Moyer is nothing compared to the anxiety that possesses them at the possibility of a triumphant proletariat using the very means with which Governor Peabody kept the president of the Western Federation of Miners in durance vile, "administratively."

[To Be Continued Next Week.]

The Campaign of 1904 Is Over! The Campaign Against Capitalism Continues!

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Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1902	53,763

All the past we leave behind,
We debouch upon a newer, mightier
world, varied world;
Fresh and strong the world we seize,
world of labor and we march,
Pioneers! O, Pioneers!

[illegible] often made and fervid [illegible] capitalist quarters, and also by that portion of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, with whom corruption is the leading principle, that the Socialist Labor Party would be wiped out this election has proved false. Though the returns are meager, there is nothing to indicate that the S. L. P. has dropped out of official standing in this State, and elsewhere also the Party has substantially held its own.

As foreshadowed in these columns yesterday morning, the Republican party, the party of the largest and most of the capitalists, has won. And the way it won proves our statement true that "universal suffrage means, under the class rule of capitalism, essentially nothing more than the multiplied power of the ruling class, multiplied by the number of its wage slaves, to entrench itself in power. Under feudalism, that lord was mightiest who could marshal the largest number of serfs to do his bidding on the battle field. Under capitalism, that master is mightiest who can marshal on the field of the hustings the largest number of wage slaves to carry out his commands."—The party chieftained by Theodore Roosevelt was bound to be triumphant. That in triumphing it crushed the would-be capitalist Democratic party, and crushed it beyond recovery, marks the closing of a book and the opening of a new in the history of this country.

What that new history will be may be gathered from the large vote cast by what may be generally termed the elements of dissent in the country—elements that, ranking from the purely negative Watson-Populist, the purely destructively-revolutionary Debs-Socialist and up to the positively revolutionary-constructive Socialist Labor Party, contain the germs of that political and social formation that, altho' comparatively small now, will grow and overthrow the rotten-ripe political and social formation that triumphed yesterday.

As stated yesterday in these columns, what IS will and must, and should continue to be until that which WILL BE has earned the right to supplant what IS.

In sight of all this, it is the duty of the S. L. P. to gird its loins for the fray, and, if possible, with greater determination, earnestness, and firmness buckle down to the task before it—the task of drilling the Revolution; of uniting Order with Progress, and Progress with Order.—Daily People, Nov. 9.

In Illinois, the United Mine Workers have supplied men to break the strike of the mine hoisting engineers. In Baltimore the plumbers and the steamfitters are fighting for jurisdiction. Pure and simple unionism is on exhibition once more!

UNDER THE LIME LIGHT.

To-day our country—great in material wealth, still greater in the possibilities of material wealth, vast in area, and her brow wreathed in the aureola of the exalted mission that hers it is to fulfill—steps under the lime light of election day before the nations of the world.

The spectacle is worth watching. It will demonstrate more than one principle that the thinking world has established as fundamental:

It will demonstrate, in the first instance that "universal suffrage" means, under the class rule of capitalism, essentially, nothing more than the multiplied power of the ruling class, multiplied by the number of its wage slaves, to entrench itself in power. Under feudalism, that lord was mightiest who could marshal the largest number of serfs to do his bidding on the battle field. Under capitalism, that master is mightiest who can marshal on the field of the hustings the largest number of wage slaves to carry out his commands.

It will demonstrate that, however adverse the conditions, the human mind will resist enslavement. As in the forest, even under the shadow of towering trees, the tender sapling sprouts up, so in society even under a pall of class rule domination the plant promiseful of better days takes root, big with fate, an earnest of ultimate triumph, however tiny the plant may seem to be.

Obedient to these principles the ballots are falling now. Capitalism will be returned "triumphant"—but triumphant only in the sense that what IS will, and must, and should continue to be until that which WILL BE has earned the right to supplant what IS.

Serenely facing the future; unterrified by the seemingly overwhelming shower of the Roosevelt-Parker ballots; without either overrating or underrating the power of the vote; and gathering strength in the knowledge of work well done, conscientiously performed, towards organizing and drilling the Revolution, the Socialist Labor Party gives to-day the closing cheer of the national campaign of 1904 to its Presidential standard bearers—Corregan and Cox—as the human symbols of that for which it stands—and—will triumph.—Daily People, Nov. 8.

THE FIRST SUBWAY VICTIM.

The first man to be killed in the Subway since its opening was a workman. An electrician, he was struck by a swift moving express train while engaged in the performance of his daily task. His death affords an opportunity for the statement of certain facts in order to lay bare a certain falsity.

The city paid $35,000,000 for the Subway. A group of capitalists advanced this sum at high rates of interests. The same group of capitalists next formed a construction company, which built the Subway at an enormous profit. This was followed by the same group of capitalists organizing a corporation to operate the Subway for more profits. In no instance has this group of capitalists, in the ordinary course of affairs, done aught but reap profits. What have the workmen, who compose the bulk of the city that paid for the tunnel, who built the tunnel, and who now operate it, reaped? Let the dead electrician answer! Let the one hundred and twenty workmen killed during the building of the tunnel answer!

Yet, despite such convincing answers as these dead workmen will give, one will meet self-professed wiseacres, who dilate on "the risks of capital" and "the freedom of labor from losses." Out on this sickening cant and rot!

MACHINERY.

Addressing an audience at Bridgeport, Conn., Judge Parker expressed the following views on machinery:

"In our later days the claim is often made, not only by practical men, but by students of economic history, that our rapid industrial progress is the result of machinery. This theory assumes that whatever our ancestors did in the way of building up institutions and industry, everything is now so changed that we have become dependent on the machine, and must be content to remain so. The fact, however, is overlooked that whatever machinery may have done, it has been devised, created and adapted by man's ingenuity, has been perfected by human patience and industry, and that it must be operated by men of mind and bone and muscle. Nobody will presume that it has become an important factor in industry, but it is merely an incident, an auxiliary."

These views illustrate the proverbial inability of the Democracy to learn. Man's dependence on machinery is a widely recognized fact of great social significance. He who is without machinery cannot compete and is economically the slave of him who possesses it. The lack of improved machinery drives the workman to submission to exploitation and makes success for the capitalist in the world's market impossible. One time, in the days of handicraft, man was the main factor. Now it is the machine. The man is merely an appendage to it, adapting himself to the economic conditions created by it, and regulating his actions according to its speed. In the degree that machinery attains automatic perfection, which is its most conspicuous tendency, it displaces man's mind, body and muscle, for the supple, active, tractable labor of women and children. Thus we have girls making delicate electrical appliances in the Westinghouse factories at Pittsburg, Pa., and shoes in the big manufactories of Lynn and Brockton, while child labor becomes a problem in the textile industry both North and South. As John Foster, an English investigator, wrote after a visit here early last year: "With almost everything done by machinery, there is no need for skilled artisanship."

Machinery is not an incident, an auxiliary. Machinery is a permanence, a fundamental feature of modern life, making possible the abundance and leisure which the philosophers of old proclaimed essential to the higher development of man. And such it will be for all, when its deep importance is recognized, and it is made the property of all, instead of a few, as at present. Machinery cannot be ignored. It must be dealt with, and this is the only way of doing it.

THE THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

The President has issued his annual Thanksgiving proclamation. It contains two sentences that embody his campaign doctrines. They read as follows:

"The harvests have been abundant, and those who work, whether with hand or brain, are prospering greatly." "Reward has waited upon honest effort."

This boast of prosperity will not impress the charity officers who are clamoring for relief funds as apt. Nor will it commend itself to the army of unemployed, and those who, though employed, are working only one-half or three-quarters their former time, at greatly reduced wages. In Fall River, on the East Side, in the mines of Illinois, with its 50,000 idle miners—everywhere in this broad land, where labor is destitute, suffering and striking—will this statement fall on unbelieving ears, the possessors of which have learned the reverse of its claims from bitter experience. With them there has either been no opportunity to earn the reward that waits on effort, or else the reward of their efforts have gone to their capitalist exploiters in increased proportion. The latter alone have "prospered greatly." And to them only will this boast of prosperity commend itself.

MITCHELL'S REMARKABLE ARGUMENTS.

John Mitchell, in his speech at Mahony City, Pa., on Mitchell Day, made this statement:

"Miners, here and elsewhere, I presume, justify their failure to pay dues under the plea that the advance in wages has been counterbalanced by the increase in the cost of living. That is a fallacious argument. The cost of living would have increased irrespective of the rates in wages you receive. The reports of the Department of Labor show that the cost of existence has increased 16 per cent. in the last four years, while your wages have risen to 30 to 35 per cent. over and above what it was prior to the 1900 strike."

This is a remarkable argument. After reading it, one asks himself, are the miners fools? Are they so unwise as to lose great benefits for the sake of saving dues? Or is Mitchell using his prestige to force conclusions that the miners' experience condemns as unsound, and their actions reject as false?

It is human nature to give much that little may be gained. The miners suffered five long months to secure slight advantages. It would, therefore, be a libel upon them to agree with Mitchell that now that they receive much they give nothing. More in accordance with the actual situation is it, to conclude that the facts of the miners' life do not square with Mitchell's fraudulent statistics, and that he, with the characteristic effrontery of the fakir, is seeking to impose on them.

The deportation of the son of the President of the Cripple Creek Mine Owners' Association from Goldfield, Nev., is denounced by the press as "a miners' outrage." From which one is to infer that the deportations at Cripple Creek were, and are, exceedingly honorable affairs! After all it DOES make a difference whose ox is gored.

The first indication of jobbery in building the Subway comes from N. Tesla, the electrical expert. He declares the Subway needs speedy re-equipment, the present one representing the state of the electrical art of more than ten years ago. Who profited from the installment of this antiquated system?

IN VINO VERITAS.

The old proverb that the truth leaps out of the man who is in his cups, may be adapted into the proverb: "Distress makes poachers peach."

Here is now the whole brigade of free trade Democrats dropping their conventional lies and letting out the truth. Distress, fear of being beaten made them peach.

Long has the Socialist Labor Party preached the doctrine that capital, that is, concentrated wealth was a tyranny upon the people. "Nonsense!" retorted the piebald capitalist class. "The workingman who cannot stand up against capital is either a fool or lazy; and then it does not matter whether he is contented or not. Everyone who wishes to work can accumulate wealth enough to stand his ground." Such was their language. Now, however, the free trade Democrats are singing another tune. Their present tune is: "The trust is so powerful that it can crush any competitor." Indeed? These competitors, of course, are not workingmen. They are capitalists; they are not holders of as great a capital as the trusts, yet all the same they have some capital. If men with a good deal of capital admit they cannot hold their own against such greater combines as the Trust, how can workingmen, wholly capital-less people, hold their own against any capitalist? If the capital-less workingman, who ground down by the capitalist, does so get ground down only because he is a fool or lazy, why does not the same logic apply to the capitalists who are ground down by the bigger capitalist concerns named Trusts? Why are not these ground down capitalists also dismissed with the reproach they must be fools or lazy, and as such well deserve to be ground down and out?

To ask this question is to answer it.

The distressed Democratic capitalists, outwitted at the green table of capitalism, are so distressed that in their distress they forgot their economic nursery tales, and are blurting out the truthful principles of the Socialist Labor Party.

The S. L. P.'s hammer-blows are beating down the capitalist lies, and bringing forth the truths of Socialism. Election day is a capital day to make the hammer ring.

DIRECTING THE DIRECTORS.

The working class is often told the orthodox economic nursery tale, that the capitalist is wealthy and powerful because he is a leader who plans, invents and directs, and for whose initiative, foresight, invention and executive ability, there is and can be no substitute. The fact that modern industry is a social growth—an evolution—in which the capitalist is merely the "money man," whose flittings to and from Monte Carlo do not affect the operations of the industry he controls—the fact that modern industry has grown so complex and stupendous as to be impossible of the guidance of one man, or set of men, thereby necessitating instead, the combined labor of an army of competent subordinates and experts, makes no difference to those telling this orthodox economic nursery tale—they keep right on telling it and making it do service in the protection of capitalist interests. It is, therefore, somewhat surprising to read the following current news dispatch, so destructive of this fiction regarding the omniscient and omnipotent capitalist:

"Philadelphia, Oct. 29.—President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has appointed a mechanical and electrical advisory committee to assist him in considering plans and specifications for mechanical and electrical work in connection with the New York tunnels and terminals. They will advise the president regarding the tunnels, the new station, the power houses, electrical locomotives, cars, etc., and the electrification of some of the local lines of the Long Island Railroad."

Here we have the supreme advisor being advised, the director being directed, the general being led, by a COMMITTEE of his employes and subordinates! Here we have the thoughts and labors of a committee substituted for that of the capitalist, a thing that the stupendous scale of modern development demands and that the capitalists have always claimed would be "impossible under Socialism."

Oh, poor orthodox economic nursery yarn!

The "Textile Mill News" of a commercial newspaper contains the following paragraph:

"The Passaic Print Works of Passaic, N. J., closed down, Saturday, for an indefinite period. It was stated at the local office of the company yesterday that conditions did not warrant an accumulation, and that it would be better for all concerned to suspend operations for the time being."

"Overproduction" will disappear if this policy becomes general. "Prevention of Accumulation," will then take its place!

Flash-Lights of the Amsterdam Congress

[Rather than try to give a condensed report of the Amsterdam Congress and of what I saw of the European Movement in general, I shall present a series of articles under the above general head, subdivided under special heads. This flash-light method will be on the whole better. It will deal in detail with persons and things; and the flash-lights will, in the end, be seen to run into one another and portray the scene more effectively.—DANIEL DE LEON.]

ENRICO FERRI AND BULGARIA.

Unable to find among my notes the name of the Bulgarian delegate on the committee on international political tactics, whom I wish to consider in connection with Ferri of Italy, I shall herein designate him by the name of his country—Bulgaria.

As is commonly known, there are two conflicting, though not separate wings in the Socialist movement of Italy—the Ferri wing and the Turati wing, the former being considered the radical, the latter the opportunist element. The Italian delegation at Amsterdam was entirely Ferri-ist, indicative of the fact that the principles of the Ferri element are dominant in the party. Based upon this fact, together with its correlative, that there is no split in the Socialist movement of Italy due to the tactfulness of both wings, Ferri made a scholarly speech at the committee.

He argued: Principle is an essential element to action; without principle action is worthless. On the other hand, principle is inoperative without organization, and organization implies tactics or conduct. Accordingly, to declare correct principle and disregard its application is folly. The application of principle thus assumes prime importance after the principle is set up. Arrived at this point the real difficulty arises. Common experience, however, points the way. The captain who receives his sea-letters knows that he is to leave a certain port and make for a certain other. His sea-letters are his "principle." They determine the general direction of his motion. His tactics thereupon come into operation. What particular tactics he may observe from day to day, from hour to hour, cannot be dictated to him. They are in a general way dictated by his sea-letters: he may not adopt tactics that will head him for some other port in some other direction: but within the scope of such general directions, the details of his manoeuvres must be left to him: he will choose them according to the exigencies of surrounding circumstances, and also according to the dictates of his temperament. What his sea-letters are to a captain, principle is to a Socialist Movement. It tells us whence we come, and directs us whither to go. No more than in the case of the captain's sea-letters, does or can principle prescribe the details of action, the tactics, of a Socialist Movement. They also depend upon the exigencies and accidents of the field, together with the temperament of those engaged in the movement. Summing up these thoughts, and expressing the apprehension that there was a tendency in the committee to precipitate a rupture, Ferri proceeded to reason as follows: Though different tactics may not be equally good, there is not, generally, any that is unqualifiedly bad from its inception. Herein lies the fatality of ruptures; a rupture fatedly drives the conflicting tactics further and further apart, further and further away from their own incipient element of soundness, until they both degenerate into extremes, into excesses, into caricatures of themselves. This is fatedly the result, and the result is ever fatal to the cause that they both hold close to their hearts. Hence, he said, his efforts in Italy to avoid a rupture, and his joy that his efforts were successful. That was the essence of Ferri's scholarly speech.—All of which is very true.

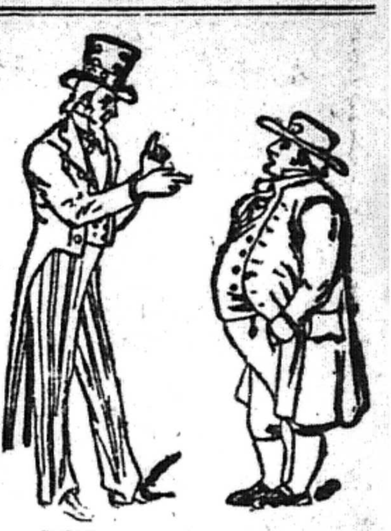
When the turn came of Bulgaria to speak, the delegate, a young and forceful man, grappled with Ferri's line of reasoning. Without rhetorical flourishes, but tersely and to the point, he argued: The experience in Bulgaria shows the folly of preventing a rupture between conflicting tactics. There were two elements in the party. One believed in a clip and clear propaganda, and uncompromising tactics; the other believed in a policy of opportunism, of "co-operation of classes," of fusion, and of compromise—in short, of general radicalism. The two wings earnestly sought to compose their differences, and keep together. It was found impossible. Hours upon hours, meetings upon meetings were consumed with nothing but debates. The issue was discussed from all viewpoints—scientific, theoretic, practical. The longer the discussion lasted, the tighter was the tangle. In the meantime agitation stood stock still. Finally the rupture ensued. It was as if a nightmare was lifted from the Socialist chest. The time-consuming, nerve-wracking polemics ended. Revolutionary Socialism regained its strength; its striking arm was free; it sailed in to do work. The straightforward agitation started. Instructive, because straight and uncompromising, literature sprang up. The work of propaganda began in good earnest. Since then real Socialist enlightenment has spread. Progress has been made.—All of which also is very true.

Ferri and Bulgaria, in juxtaposition, point to what I consider the one, at least the leading fault of these international congresses, as conducted by our continental comrades. The picture that the two, in themselves superb speeches condensed above throw upon the canvass, is the picture of the mind that lacks evolutionary perspective. Each said a truth, but a truth applicable only to a certain stage of development, inapplicable to an other. In other words, they are truths that can not stand abreast of each other. They rank in successive order in the evolutionary scale.

It is undoubtedly true, as Ferri stated, that two opposing tactics may each have an element, a starting point of soundness; that, for the sake of saving those elements of soundness to the movement, rupture should be avoided; whereas rupture has fatedly for its effect the driving of the ruptured tactical elements to such extremes from their own premises that they became self-destructive. True; but the evolutionary stage, where such a policy of conciliation is possible, always presupposes a previous stage. It presupposes the stage where the clash of conflict has pounded to dust the heavy incrustations of error that tactics, often the best of them, first make their appearance in. The indispensable preparatory work of clarification having been gone through during that previous stage, a country's Movement is then, and not before, ripe to enter into the next evolutionary stage, the stage that Ferri had in mind. Consequently, it is also undoubtedly true, as Bulgaria stated, that opposing tactics, held together, only palsy the Movement's march; that time and energy, needed for agitation, are wasted in irreconcilable polemics; and that only rupture can set the movement a-going. Again, true enough, but, as explained above, true only of an earlier evolutionary stage than that which Ferri had to deal with in Italy; true only of the evolutionary stage that Bulgaria had just been experiencing. At the earlier stage rupture is an element of progress; at the second, harmony. Of the truth of this synthesis the Movement in America has had, and is still having striking proof.

Here, two conflicting policies were wrestling in the Socialist camp. The one was called "Narrow," the other "Broad." As terms of distinction, tho' not of demarkation, the two names will do as well as any other. The issue was essentially one of organization. It took two external manifestations—one on the Party's attitude towards the Trades Unions, the other on the Party's attitude towards Reformers. The two manifestations finally merged into one—the Trades Union policy. In the language of Bulgaria, the dispute palsied the Movement's work. It lasted nearly nine years, from 1890 to 1899. In the end the opposing elements were as two spent swimmers, that cling together and choke their art. They broke away. Rupture ensued. It was inevitable. No amount of purpose would have brought it on; no amount of "wisdom" could have prevented it. The Movement had entered upon the evolutionary stage described by Bulgaria. The clarifying conflict, the conflict without which clarification is not possible, was in the evolutionary cards. It broke out, and progress, the progress of clarification, immediately set in. Each side, the Socialist Labor Party and its rival, that sprang into being with the rupture, developed its practical principle unhampered. If there be any grain of help to the Socialist Revolution in the policy of not exposing a Gompers, a Mitchell, a McGuire or any of the leading labor lieutenants of the capitalist class, caught red-handed in their crimes, lest "offence be given" to their duped rank and file; or in the policy of not awakening the Socialist conscience against Unions that deliberately exclude members of their trade so as to keep the shrinking jobs to themselves, and thus rip the working class in twain; or in the policy of not turning the X-rays upon strikes that are instigated by competing capitalists against each other, and are to be dropped the moment the capitalist "agent-provocateur" has gained his purpose, or that fakirs incite and keep up for the sake of strike jobs that the bleeding rank and file is taxed out of; or of echoing the cry of "Scab!" raised by scab-breeders against their victims; or in the policy of tolerating as "Socialist" addresses and articles on subjects that are no part of working class demands; or in the policy of shutting the eye to dickers and deals with the bourgeois politicians; or in the policy of encouraging the insolence of the presumptious,—all for the sake of general propitiation and of votes; in short, if

(Continued on page 5.)



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I must have been dreaming all my born days.

UNCLE SAM—Are you making discoveries?

B. J.—It almost looks that way to me. Just think of it: When I struck with my fellow switchmen in Buffalo to uphold the ten-hour law, Governor Flower, the Democrat, swooped down upon us with the whole militia of the State and gave the victory to the bosses who were grinding us down.

U. S.—So he did.

B. J.—Then I went to work as a 'longshoreman on the Erie Lake, and Mark Hanna, the Republican, cut our wages in two; and when we struck he knocked the stuffings out of us with policemen's clubs.

U. S.—Too true.

B. J.—And then I got a job as trainman on the Chicago & Rock Island Road, and when we demanded that our fellow men at Pullman be not treated as beasts of burden, good God, how didn't Cleveland, the Democrat, and Woods, the Republican, knock us into as many cocked hats with their soldiers and their gatling guns on paper, and how didn't the Republican Depews and the Democratic Whitneys approve of these, their transactions!

U. S.—Indeed they did.

B. J.—Now from all this I had drawn my conclusions.

U. S.—To what effect?

B. J.—To the effect that these capitalists were a lot of scalawags, who looked upon us workers as their legitimate beasts of burden, that had to be whipped blind if they roared or kicked.

U. S.—There are no flies on that conclusion.

B. J.—But here comes the puzzle—

U. S. (looking around)—Where?

B. J.—Right here; the identical Democratic politicians who browbeat us before are now making speeches in which they say: "There is no conflict between capital and labor. The interest of the workers are the interest of the employers. And it behooves us, who are employes to resist with might and main the lowering of the wages of the working poor."

U. S.—That's very loving.

B. J.—And the identical Republican politicians who shot us and helped the bosses suck us dry are holding the same language.

U. S.—The love of these people for the working class seems to bloom like the rose in June.

B. J.—Doesn't it?

U. S.—Looks like it.

B. J.—And aren't you puzzled?

U. S.—Where at?

B. J.—At so much love pouring forth from quarters that otherwise only pour down oppression upon us?

U. S.—Not a bit.

B. J.—Well, which is which? Are these Republicans and Democrats our real friends or are they our enemies after all?

U. S.—Don't you remember that Scotch terrier that snapped and growled at you yesterday when you called at John Jones'?

B. J.—Blast the brute! I could have broken its neck.

U. S.—Did you love him?

B. J.—Not much, I did.

U. S.—And yet I overheard you addressing him in these endearing terms: "Good doggy, sweet doggy, pch, pch; come, come nice doggy!"

B. J.—What would you have me do? Growl at him and have him tear me all to pieces?

U. S.—Just what you did to John Jones' doggy is what these Republicans and Democrats are now doing to us. They have been treating us as dogs, using workingmen to satisfy their pleasures, skinning us, outraging us right and left. Now comes election time. They want to get into office—a sort of John Jones' house—where they will be able to carry on their system of fleecing us, each side of them, though wanting to get there to the exclusion of the other, so as to have our whole hide to itself. But now it so happens that there are one hundred workinmen's votes to those Republican and Democratic capitalists one, and we workingmen are growing in their way, they need our votes to get in; they want to keep us from voting for ourselves and want us to vote for them.—Hence their present love. Hence we are now "good doggy," sweet doggy," "nice doggy." Catch on?

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

ARRESTED FOR LOOKING FOR WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I furnish you with a few facts about Massachusetts (in)justice to the unemployed wage slaves.

Two boilermakers, H. Boyle and L. Fox, and a helper, G. Graham, enjoying "the blessings of prosperity," started out on the fourth of October to look for a job. In their wanderings they went into the roundhouse of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, at Roxburgh, to see the foreman about a situation (time 1.30 p. m.). They were challenged by the yard master, the language being fitting in the extreme and culminating in ordering the wage slaves off the premises. The three workers went back onto the street, a short distance from the slave pen, and, shortly after that were arrested by the yard master and two city policemen, locked up in the station house for the night, taken to court house next day and sentenced to eight days or five dollars' fine for trespassing on railroad property. What for? Simply because they dared to look for work in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Boyle, while lying in the station house, asked the privilege of communicating with his family, but that right was denied him. The men were advised to plead guilty by some of the officers.

The judge asked the yard master where and at what time workmen were supposed to look for a job. The yard master promptly replied at the roundhouse at 1.30 p. m. These were the very conditions that the workmen had complied with.

H. Boyle claims that the foreman boilermaker, two weeks previous to this period, told him to call around later on, with the result just mentioned. None of these men had ever before been convicted of any crime—was it a punishment for being in the unemployed army?

To show the readers of The People the nobleness and sterling qualities of these convicted workingmen, it is only necessary to mention the fact that they pooled their finances, enabling Boyle to pay his fine whereby Boyle got a steady job that he anticipated, the other two "doing time." Fox has a very bad arm on account of being vaccinated in prison.

To show that the court house officers knew that these three men were bona fide workingmen, it is only necessary to enumerate a few of the articles that were taken from the prisoners' persons at the station house:

Boyle had his union card from the Boston local.

Fox had his union card, he belonging to the same local as I (the writer), Local 171, Brooklyn, N. Y., also his discharge from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and a United States navy discharge, plus two dollars, besides three letters from his wife in Brooklyn, N. Y.

A few days previous to their arrest these men had just finished a repair boiler job in Minton's Boiler shop, East Boston, where they had been working night and day.

I, the writer, can vouch for the character of Fox as a steady, industrious, sober and reliable workman. But, like myself, having a wife and three little children to provide for, he was driven from home by this cruel, murdering, competitive system of society, which compels the wage slave to follow the work shop all over the land.

I interviewed H. Boyle at his home on Sunday, October 23, in relation to this case. One glance at the man and his family proved to me his moral, frugal and industrious qualities.

Shipbuilder.

Charlestown, Mass., October 30.

CAPITALISM AND THE CHINESE CAMP.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Capitalism is at work in this place in great splendor, in the form of a gigantic mining plant, with an arrangement of machinery that is a wonder to behold. It is operated by some 200 men of all shades of intelligence from a few "Appeal to Reason" victims, up. Found one "Appeal" victim well intentioned, who has promised to make a thorough investigation and as a starter has given me a yearly sub for the Weekly People. The Socialist movement is full of these victims in districts which the Socialist Labor Party is as yet unable to reach. The comrades should wage a vigorous warfare on this pernicious implement of fraud, and force it where it belongs: in the cesspool of capitalism.

The Western Federation of Miners are but a remnant here, having met their Waterloo some time ago. I hear they are making an effort to rally their shattered forces, but as conditions in this mine are considered the best around here, it is not likely that many miners will join, inasmuch as it is believed that a special tax will again be levied for the lost cause in Colorado.

The way is opening for the S. T. & L. A.

E. E. Rouner.

Chinese Camp, Cal., Oct. 26.

EVOLUTION IS SLOW, BUT SURE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—About four years ago I became a member of the "Socialist" party in Omaha, and followed it through its whole and varying career down until last April, when I left that city. During that time I have had an opportunity to see and hear most of its "able" exponents. When such men as E. Unterman, Simons and the like were pointed out as types of its scientific wing—and then when I remember the freakish articles that used to appear in the "Appeal" under the signature of E. U. ——, and lastly, in reading an article in the "Chicago Socialist," evidently by Simons, entitled, "Where Will They Go Now?" are something similar, at any rate, bewailing the fate of the so-called radical element of the Hearst Democracy. This was enough for me, to say nothing of that platform adopted at Chicago, and the manner in which the "Seattle Socialist" attempted to defend it, with its definition on "Material Interest"—all this was enough for me.

I have read enough of Socialist Labor Party literature to know that they stand for a certain line of "tactics," well illustrated, I believe, in the pamphlet, "Reform or Revolution," and ever since reading that pamphlet, about a year ago, I have been deciding about taking this step, and is it not at a time most opportune?

I am not one that cares to move with "numbers," who are never certain of the conduct of its members, or that have not a line of tactics to be depended on, who are constantly being forced to change those tactics every time one of its office-holders betrays his trust. And for this reason I shall cast my vote for the Socialist Labor Party's Presidential candidate in this State in the coming election, as there is no State ticket. I have subscribed for the Weekly People, and shall endeavor to keep abreast of the Movement.

J. J. Condon.

Hayes, S. Dakota, Oct. 23.

P. S.—I noticed a communication by one W. L. Haley in the Weekly People of October 22, wondering why the "Omaha Local" did not quit the party after the "platform episode." But the way of evolution is sometimes a long one, but come it surely will.

J. J. C.

NO FAKE SOCIALIST PARTY FOR HIM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find 25 cents in stamps for which send me the Weekly People for six months. I am going to cast my first vote this fall, and being unprejudiced and fair, the only party I can support, without throwing my vote away, is the Socialist Labor Party. No fake "Socialist" party for mine. Hurrah for Corregan and Cox!

Frank Sundstrom.

Lake View, Chicago, Oct. 30.

STRIKE OF THE WINDOW GLASS SNAPPERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The window glass snappers are having trouble in adjusting their scale of wages for the blast of 1904 and 1905.

The manufacturers insist on a cut of wages, from last year's scale, that will amount to something over $3.25 per week for every man, providing he makes his full quoto of production, and that is not made by more than three men out of five.

The usual wage meeting was held on October 11, 1904, and the manufacturers refused to sign the scale that was paid last year, and said that if we did not accept the reduction, that they would start their plants and run them with green men. Notices were posted to that effect in the various factories in what is known as the mountain district of Pennsylvania.

On October 13 they started to work with a very few green men. The blowers and gatherers turned in and did the snappers' work and received for same the wages that the manufacturers offered the snappers. They got this in addition to their own wages. We see by this how one union upholds another, when they are striking to gain a point that is just. And they still continue to aid (?) us in the same way.

While we have been having our own troubles, there has been a delegate here from the striking textile workers of Massachusetts soliciting aid. The blowers and gatherers gave him a hearty welcome, which I must say I was glad to see. I think I am safe in saying that he received aid of which I am also glad. But at the time they were aiding the textile strikers they were cutting the throats of a body of men that they have to work with side by side.

Now which comes nearest a scab. A man that denies all principles of a union, and goes in and takes a union man's job when he is on a strike, or a body of men that claims to be union men, to do the strikers' work, when the employers can't get any one else to do it? For mine, give me S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A.

Yours truly,

A Snapper and a Comrade.

Bradford, Pa., Oct. 31.

ARMY RECRUITING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following is from "Foster's Daily Democrat," Dover, N. H., of October 28:

"More Men for Uncle Sam.

"Louis N. Emmons, of Somersworth, who for the past two years has been working for the Dover, Somersworth and Rochester Street Railroad Company, has enlisted in the Coast Artillery, and will be stationed at Fort Preble. When the summer cars were taken off this fall from the street railroad Mr. Emmons was laid off from his job as conductor on the road, and offered a position as night watchman at $10.50 per week. He thinks he can do better in the army than this. Four other men were enlisted at the same time with Emmons, one man, Henry E. Brown, from East Rochester. These four men have all been sent to Fort Slocum, N. Y."

There was no recruiting station at Dover, N. H., shortly after the Spanish-American war. There is one now on Broadway. They appear to be hard up to get men, and, as the clipping shows, they get men who are hard up. One man told me he was drunk when he enlisted, or he would not have done it. This is not the only case around here that is known.

F. D. T.

Rollinsford, N. H., Oct. 30.

CAPITAL AND CAPITALIST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Kindly allow me the following few lines in the Weekly People:

In a letter to the Weekly People of the 3d of September, 1904, Comrade Zolinsky writes that an S. L. P. speaker stated that capital, but not the capitalist, is necessary.

The comrade who spoke so is greatly mistaken. Capital is as little necessary as the capitalist, himself. Capital is simply wealth produced by workingmen and taken away from them by certain persons who are using the same to exploit (rob) the working people. Those who hold that part of wealth and using the same for that purpose are called capitalists. Land, mines, factories, railway, and other distributing and exchange (business houses) establishments, are called capital—it is true enough that even under Socialism we shall have them but under Socialism they will be instruments of production for use of those who are working with those tools, while now they are used as capital—as exploiting agencies.

Allow me to give one example. You go into a yard and you see there a tree. On top, across the tree, through different iron hoops, is drawn a rope. The rope reaches on both sides nearly to the ground. One end of the rope is tied around a person's neck. Another person holds the other end of the rope, pulls his end down and the person with the other end around his neck goes up. He breaks his neck, he is hanged and dead. The tree and the rope is called gallows. The person who pulled the rope is called a hangman.

A law is brought into force doing away with capital punishment. You go again to the same yard and you see the same tree, the same rope, both ends of the rope are fastened together, on it there sits a little child, a person stands and swings the child backward and forward, that tree and rope is now a swing—used for a useful and pleasant purpose! Would any sane person claim that in order to have a useful thing like a swing that it is necessary to have gallows?

Capital is used as gallows for the workers and the capitalists are the hangmen, while under Socialism capital and therefore capitalist will disappear, and we shall have only instruments of production, distribution and exchange used by workers for those who work them.

Your fraternally,

I. Israelstam.

Johannesburg, S. Africa, Nov. 1.

SECTION WORCESTER.

Section Worcester, Mass., meets at headquarters, 540 Main street, Room 25, the first Sunday of every month.

UNSKILLED LABOR

A Great Majority in Industry—Sub-division of Labor Rapidly Diminishing Skilled Workers.

Already the unskilled constitute a heavy majority in industry. In 1900 there were 11,358,312 workingmen in the United States, if we include as workingmen all employes in trade, transportation, manufacture and direct service, and exclude only agriculture and professional service. Of these, a large proportion are relatively unskilled, including, for instance, 2,505,267 laborers, 1,106,306 clerks and salesmen, 538,029 teamsters. But this is only the beginning. Among the enumerated employes of the building trades are some 1,200,000 workingmen. Of these 600,000 are carpenters, mostly not very skilled, and about 100,000 are helpers, apprentices, etc. Of the 581,728 employes of mines and quarries in 1902, only 324,430 are entered as miners and quarrymen. Of the others, 152,302 are entered as other wage earners, who are principally unskilled; 18,376 are miners' helpers, 8,740 firemen, 14,544 timbermen, 11,857 boys under sixteen years of age, etc. Of 1,189,315 railway employes enumerated by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1902, 886,220 were neither officers, station masters, engineers, firemen, conductors, machinists, carpenters nor telegraphers, but "other" station men, trainmen, shopmen, trackmen, switchmen and clerks, all classes that are relatively unskilled.

So with the manufacturing industries. Here we may divide the workers into relatively skilled and unskilled, by selecting as a dividing line some wage rate which includes above it those classes known as skilled workers, and below it those known as unskilled in the trade itself. The census of wages and employes showed that three-quarters of the men in the cotton industry, for instance, were employed in occupations which the majority did not receive as much as $10 a week, and a majority of the women in occupations in which most of them did not get $6.50 a week when the mills were in operation. The same proportions applied to all the industry, as well as to the establishments examined, would show 105,000 males and 63,000 females in the class of relatively unskilled workers.

Unskilled Labor in Eleven Industries.

Class.	No. of Relatively Unskilled	Per cent. tot'l employes.	High-est. med. r'te of w'g's per w'k.
Cotton	272,575	90	$10.00
Clothing factory product	249,852	91	11.50
Lumber and planing mills	263,780	14	10.50
Iron and steel mills	212,000	80	12.00
Carriages and wagons	48,741	6s	12.50
Boots and shoes	107,215	65	12.50
Flour mills	25,951	70	12.50
Agr'l implts.	31,741	78	12.50
Found's and metal w'k'g	227,500	65	13.50
Printing	66,410	41	9.50
Glass	26,937	51	11.50

It is probably a safe estimate, then, that less than one-third of the 11,358,000 male employes of industry can be classed as relatively skilled workers; that is to say, as men whose wages approach $2.25 a day or $13.50 a week in good times and when employed. What annual income this means can only be roughly estimated. The bulletins of the Department of Labor of New York show an average amount of unemployment of about 15 per cent. among the members of unions in good times. The proportion of idleness among the unskilled workers (who are so largely unorganized) would be considerably greater. If we estimate unemployment, however, at 15 per cent., this would make the annual income in good times slightly less than $600 for that class of labor we have classed as relatively unskilled. More than two-thirds of the male employes of the industries of the United States will fall in this class.

Three fundamental tendencies in the organization of the armies of industry have caused this astounding increase of unskilled labor:

First—Unskilled operations have been taken away from the artisan and placed in the hands of the unskilled.

Second—Skilled operations have been subdivided and specialized and the new work largely taken away from the skilled and distributed among unskilled workmen. At the same time the work remaining to the skilled men is simplified and the degree of skill required is lessened. To this double tendency is due the increasing uniformity of rates of wages of the skilled and unskilled.

Third—A third tendency results from the fact that similar differentiations have been going on in many different industries at the same time. Machinists, molders, woodworkers, machine tenders, porters, packers, assemblers and common laborers, etc., are now employed in a large proportion of the great industries.

Increase in Relatively Unskilled Occupations.

	—Men— 1890.	1900.	Inc.	P.C.
Laborers, not specified	1,858,558	2,505,287	646,729	34
Draymen, hackmen teamsters, etc.	368,265	538,029	169,764	46
Engineers and firemen (not locom've).	139,718	223,318	83,600	59
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.	24,002	53,625	29,623	123

We have shown that unskilled labor is already in the majority in most industries; that its importance is increasing; that it is becoming less separated from skilled labor; that there is a tendency toward a leveling in wages, and that not only the lines separating the trades within each industry are breaking down, but also there is a great group of trades that flourish in several, or in nearly all industries, thus bringing them into the same labor market. We must now show the social results of these economic forces. First, two great facts that urge the unskilled worker to active discontent must be recalled to mind.

The Share of Unskilled Labor.

First—Unskilled labor has not secured its share in our prosperity. The census of employes and wages shows that wages in many industries were stagnant from 1890 to 1900, a period in which the per capita wealth and income of the nation increased over 19 per cent. Of twenty-five leading industries examined in the census of wages and employes, only eight showed any noticeable increase; four showed marked decreases and 16 paid about the same wages in 1900 as in 1890.

Instability of Employment.

Second—Unskilled labor has suffered most from instability of employment. The railroads discharged 93,000 employes from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894, nearly 11 per cent. of the total employed. The number of officers and station agents was, however, actually increased during the year. Section foremen were practically undisturbed. Less than 11 per cent. of the engineers, firemen, conductors, switchmen, machinists and other shopment were let out. But 12 per cent. of the relatively unskilled trainmen and shopmen, 16 per cent. of the section hands and 19 per cent. of the "other" employes and laborers were discharged. The unskilled workers go first because they can be more easily replaced when needed again. They are made to shoulder most of the burden of hard times.

Unrest Not Attributable to Unions.

The unrest of labor is not, then, to be attributed to the unions, but to low wages and irregular employment. Since the census of 1900 the wages of the unskilled have risen slightly, but none of the statistics available indicate a rise as rapid as that of the cost of living. Moreover, the tendency of wages is now downward again and steadily decreasing employment has already thrown hundreds of thousands out of work. Under these conditions the pressure to strike comes, not from the labor leaders, but from the rank and file, and even in very many instances from the unorganized.

The Unions and Unskilled Labor.

The unions are no longer ignoring unskilled labor. There is hardly one of them the very existence of which is not threatened by this reserve army of hungry, restless and unorganized workmen. They have boldly tackled the problem, but they have not solved it. It is only recently that their efforts to organize the unskilled have met with any success. Until the last decade their work had been almost entirely with the relatively skilled.

Numbers of Organized Labor.

Only about 3,000,000 workers are so far organized into the unions. Since there are almost 4,000,000 in the class of the relatively skilled, it has been widely, but wrongly, inferred that the unions are operating and must operate nearly altogether within the ranks of skilled labor, and it has been doubted if the trade unions have shown any ability or anxiety to handle the problem of the unskilled. From English testimony it would seem that this has largely been true in that country, but the history of the trade unions in the United States in the past five years has tended to prove the very reverse to be the case in this country. Not only are the unions here taking up the organization of the unskilled in order to strengthen their present position, but they find that they are forced to organize them in self-defense.—Annals of the American Academy.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

T. S. O., BOISE CITY, IDAHO—Whether an intelligent Catholic can be a Socialist? Why, only an INTELLIGENT Catholic could. A stupid, stuffable Catholic never could.

I. I., JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA—Let us all buckle down to accurate terminology. What is "Capital"? Capital is the PRIVATELY OWNED modern pre-requisite for labor. Capital, accordingly, is essentially an adjective. It is the word that now qualifies the modern pre-requisite for labor. That word or term is "privately owned." Socialism does not propose to abolish the pre-requisites for labor—the plants of production. What it will abolish is the quality of "private ownership" that now prevents these pre-requisites from turning into cornucopias of well-being to the worker.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—The request comes from San Francisco for the record of one Frank or Franklin Jordan, said to be now stumping for the 'Frisco Kangs at $10 a week. The worthy claims to have been a member of the S. L. P.

J. T. W., EVERETT, MASS.—You refresh our memory. There was also an S. L. P. Alderman elected in Holyoke, Moritz Ruther. He is still an honored member of the Party in his city. His term expired and he was not reelected. During his incumbency he remained true to the Cause of Socialism.

F. F., HARTFORD, CT.—See Weekly People of Oct. 29. Page 1, Col. 7, second item.

"CONSTANT READER," NEW YORK—At none of the S. L. P. campaigns in the 16th A. D., when Daniel De Leon ran for the Assembly, did the Democratic candidate receive less than 1,000 votes more than De Leon.

U. W. T., CLEVELAND, O.—Of course, with such views as you entertain regarding "Labor," you will have to support some other than the Socialist Labor Party ticket. All those, however, who realize that "Labor" (brain and brawn) is to-day in the state of wage slavery, and who also realize that all sorts of freaks call themselves Socialists and have no use for the working class,—all such voters will give their support to no party that is "Socialist" without Labor, or "Labor" without Socialist.

J. T. V., VALHALLA, N. Y.—Take any work on elemental logic. But the first of all such works is grammar.

L. P., LYNN, MASS.—Your very two first questions use a word, that evidently stands in your mind with a technical, specific meaning—the word "radical," as a noun. Let's first have your definition of the word.

B. H., DETROIT, MICH.—Just wait, and you will live to see the day when Mitchell will nominate Adj. Gen. Sherman Bell an honorary member of his, Mitchell's, Union.

J. A. C., Columbus, O.—Wait till after election. The pressure of work is now too heavy for such inquiries.

T. S., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—There is no question as to that—the ticket headed Corregan and Cox.

"EAST SIDER," NEW YORK—1. The mere fact of a workingman having been in jail is no argument against him. The question is, What was he sent to jail for? In the case in question the man was sent to jail for the double offence of swindle and of throwing vitriol in the faces of a contractor's children. These are offences denoting moral turpitude. A man convicted of such offences is a jailbird. He can only befoul any movement that is foolish enough to allow him to connect himself with it. For the details of the case inquire from the Volkszeitunger Alexander Jonas.

2. There never was the question with the S. L. P. of the agitation being conducted in just one way, to the exclusion of all other ways. The S. L. P. has ever recognized the necessity of difference in "style" to meet differences of "taste." The Party, accordingly, ever gave due weight to light even superficial articles. It considered such articles valuable aids to the more solid ones. But the Kangaroo bolters held a different view. They it was who wanted agitation in only one way, to the exclusion of all others. The "style" they wanted was the superficial. Unable themselves to produce anything of solid nature, they had only malice for their superiors. They bolted, and the exclusively dish-water nature of their party's literature tells the tale and proves the point.

B. M. B., LONDON, ENG.; F. L., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; A. G. B., DETROIT, MICH.—Matter received.

FLASHLIGHTS OF THE AMSTERDAM CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 4.)

—upon the theory that there always is some virtue even in the deepest-dyed villian—any grain of help to the Socialist Revolution should lie concealed in such a policy; and, on the other hand, if—upon the theory, again, that there always is some vice even in the most angelic man—any grain of harm to the Social Revolution should lie hidden in the opposite policy, the conflict will bring out both. Pounded between the upper and the nether millstone of the S. L. P. and its rival, whatever incrustation of serious error either's policy is coated with will be ground to dust and blown to the wind. Then will the Movement in American enter upon the evolutionary stage of harmony, and it will be in condition to do so only because it passed through the purging evolutionary stage of rupture—two distinct evolutionary stages, that, being successive and not simultaneous, reject identical treatment, as our continental comrades seek to administer.

At this place it will be aidful to the point under consideration to refer to the resolution that I presented in the name of the S. L. P. for the repeal of the Kautsky Resolution, and which was given in full in my preliminary report. A continental comrade, who witnessed the transactions of the committee, amusedly remarked to me that the effect of the S. L. P. resolution was like when a stone is thrown into a puddle—all the frogs leap up. Nothing was further removed from the comrade's mind than to express contempt for his European fellows. It was only a witty way of describing a scene, of portraying a frame of mind. The witticism indicates the light in which the S. L. P. resolution was looked at. And that is the point. In point of fact the S. L. P. resolution was the most moderate and conservative of all those presented. By expressly stating what is unallowable in "fully developed capitalist countries, like America," in contradistinction with "countries not yet wholly freed from feudal institutions," the S. L. P. resolution avoided the one-sidedness of both the Ferri and the Bulgarian stand. It took cognizance of the different stages of development that the several nationalities are now in, and thereby it avoided the error of uniform treatment for different evolutionary stages of different societies. The false habits of thought of our continental comrades caused them to disregard the soundness of poise of the S. L. P. resolution; while unconsciously acting obedient to another and equally false yet with most of them habitual notion, they were startled at the idea of America presuming to condemn point blank the production of Kautsky, one of their own! In their international congresses America is not supposed to fill any role other than that of wall-flower.

As in the sky the star world reveals to us formations in various stages of development, from the nebulous, the half-formed and up to the full-orbed luminary; as in the woods specimens are seen from the tender sapling up to the wide-branched monarch of the forests; as all around us humanity teems with individuals at different stages of growth from the infant up to the robust adult,—so likewise in the firmament of nations different societies are to-day moving in different evolutionary epochs. And, just as in the astronomic, the botanic and the human instances, a knowledge of the lower evolutionary stage aids in knowing whence the higher proceeded, and a knowledge of the higher aids in understanding whither the lower tends, so with the different Socialist Movements of to-day. It is positive as aught can be that but one party of Socialism will eventually be seen in Bulgaria or America, as is seen in Italy to-day. The evolutionary stage of harmony is as inevitable a stage as that of adult growth from infancy—provided life continues; and just as inture is the inevitable precursor of unity manhood, the evolutionary stage of rupture is the inevitable prerurson of unity—the units in which, full scope being allowed for the differences in temperament, unavoidable in mass movements, the individual units are held together by a double bond: the bond of principle and that of tactics purged of error by experience.

It is the leading fault of these international congresses, as conducted by our continental comrades, that they proceed upon the Procrustean principle. They seek to fit movements of unequal evolutionary size into beds of the equal length or shortness. The result is confusion. Men who push resolutions inapplicable to all nations, fatedly invite sophistical arguments to escape the result of their own ill-thought decrees. The Kautsky Resolution of 1900 was an instance in point; the Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution is no exception—as I shall presently show.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of Canadian National Executive Committee, London, Ontario, October 21, Comrade Weber in the chair. Minutes adopted as read.

Correspondence: From J. Carstairs Matheson, editor of Edinburgh "Socialist," republishing of minutes of C. N. E. C. Same was received and filed. From J. Kinneally, sending 10 Constitutions of S. T. & L. A. Same was received and a bill ordered to be paid. From Chas. Chase, manager N. Y. Labor News Company, reprinting of due stamps. Same was left in hands of National Secretary to attend to.

Emorde Pearse reported having visited St. Thomas. Handed in application of Geo. Piper, student, aged 18. Applicant was admitted as a member at large. Also procured the names of five others. The secretary was instructed to send application cards to them. Adjourned.

W. D. Forbes,
Recording Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting general committee, Massachusetts S. L. P., Boston, Oct. 23, called to order by the chairman. All delegates present but Neilsen of Woburn. (Sections will take notice and see that the delegate attends the meetings of this committee.) Records of the previous meeting read and accepted.

Communications — From Fitchburg, stating that meeting scheduled for Oct. 27 would be advertised well and held. Communication filed. From Pittsfield, ordering due stamps and sending money for the same. Attended to by secretary. Filed. From G. F. Lombard, sending vote on State referendum. Accepted and filed. From Labor News Co., sending bills for literature, etc. Secretary ordered to write for further particulars. Filed. Secretary reported on meetings held, stating that they show excellent S. L. P. sentiment all over the State; that never before were the working class so thoroughly in sympathy with our work; that 50,000 throwaway cards had been secured for free distribution by Sections all over the State (which organizers will see are put out at once); that much literature is being disposed of at meetings, and many subs for the Weekly People secured, and that further meetings had been arranged for by agitation committee. Sections are slow in reporting on sub lists sent out. They should be sent in at once, that the work may be kept up, and giving the receipts and expenses for the week. Report accepted.

Voted that agitation meeting be arranged for in Woburn for October 29 by State Agitation Committee, Secretary to write section to have literature on hand and to advertise meeting, secretary to publish call for same in the Weekly People.

Greater Boston Entertainment Committee report on plan of purchasing stereoptican machine for lecturing purposes. Report accepted as progress, committee to report in detail on cost, etc., at the next meeting.

No other business coming before the meeting, session adjourned.

General Committee, Mass. S. L. P.
Michael T. Berry, Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The following is a list of presents received for the Bazaar and Fair to be held at Grand Central Palace on Thanksgiving Day for the benefit of the Daily People.

Mrs. F. Kessler, city, fine woolen rochet shawl; Mr. Friedman, Brooklyn, N. Y., fine meerschaum pipe and case; McCreed, N. Y., elegant tidy; H. Nitzider, city, four cloth-bound books; Section Troy, four cloth-bound books; Socialist, city, pair of opera glasses; L. Looz, city, one glass pitcher, small table set, match holder, pipe holder and cigar holder; J. Condon, twenty-four cans of the California honey; Socialist, city, very fine accordeon and xylophone; Section Roanoke, Va., half dozen elegant ladies' work boxes, four pair ladies' leather housework gloves; Fred Wolff, city, elegant hand painted panel pictures; Miss Weinberger, Swiss clock, ink stand, smoker's stand, tobacco box; L. Weinman, city, 13 fine autograph albums, 3 cigar ash trays, ornamental pen wiper; J. Mueller, Brooklyn, N. Y., 23 fine lead pencils, shaving cup, china milk pitcher, sugar bowl, cup and saucer, two small ornaments; J. A. Orme, Yonkers, N. Y., pair of hand made silk garters, elegant whisk broom holder; Section Cincinnati, S. L. P., cash donation of $1; A. Golderstepper, cash donation of $1.

L. Abelson, Organizer.
2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Received during the week ending with Saturday, October 29, the following amounts:

Section Marion, Ind., per Corregan	$3.60
W. G. Cowan, Pittsburg, Pa.	1.00
P. J. Monahan, W. Albany, N. Y.	1.00
Henry Blyn, New York	5.00
W. S. Patterson, Mayville, N. Y.	.50
Wash. S. E. C., 1-3 on list 442	3.80
Comrade Tunney, Baring, Wash.	4.00
F. H., College Point, N. Y.	1.00
Conn. S. E. C., on account lists	8.09
Chas. H. Corregan for article in Independent	15.00
Section Lead, S. D., per A. Lassich	1.65
Va. S. E. C., acct. lists 428-430, Newport News	2.00
Va. S. E. C., acct. list 426, D. L. Munro, Portsmouth	2.50
Ill. S. E. C., 1-3 on list 93, Duquoin	1.75
Ill. S. E. C., 1-3 on list 95, Belleville	1.50
Ill. S. E. C., acct. Peoria lists	1.75
Miss Rosa Saffler, New York	.50
Sympathizer, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.50
N. Y. S. E. C., 1-2 on list 380 Troy	$ 2.50
C. R., Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.00
Penn'a S. E. C., 1-3 ac. list 379, Scranton	4.34
R. S., Omaha, Neb.	1.00
Thomas Weilding, Butler, Pa.	2.00
Jos. Mueller, Denver, Colo.	.50
N. Y. S. E. C., 1-2 of balance on list 545, Brauckmann	.50
N. Y. S. E. C., 1-3 on list 319, Schenectady	4.33
N. Y. S. E. C., 1-3 on list 320, Schenectady	4.07
N. Y. S. E. C., 1-3 on list 322, Schenectady	1.75
A. Gillhaus, New York, on list 548	1.60
John J. Donohue, New York, on list 547	1.75
Branch Passaic, N. J., for De Leon meeting	1.00
Washington S. E. C., 1-3 ac. Tacoma lists	8.25
Previously acknowledged	$702.66
Grand Total	$793.79

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

Payments received since August 15 as follows:

Los Angeles, Cal., Daily People League	$ 5.00
A. Good, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
Section San Antonio, Tex.	4.00
19th and 21st A. D., N. Y.	5.00
Section Bridgeport, Conn.	5.00
Section New Britain, Conn.	2.00
California members-at-large	8.00
Total	$ 34.00
Previously acknowledged	4,864.15
Grand total	$4,898.15

Henry Kuhn, Treasurer D. P. A. L.

UP AND DOING.

The Daily People Festival Committee Working Hard For Success.

The Entertainment Committee of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, is striving to make the coming affair at Grand Central Palace, on Thanksgiving Day, a howling success.

The sub-committee elected to arrange for a professional vaudeville performance, is at work securing the best talent obtainable. It is at the present time negotiating with a well known theatrical agent for that purpose. In the next few days it will be in a position to announce the complete programme. The various other features are also under consideration. Shortly we expect to have all things arranged in apple-pie shape.

There remains the bazaar and fair, under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary, to be povided for. Donations from Comrades and sympathizers are always slow in coming in at the beginning. We would urge our members and friends to send on their donations as soon as possible, so that they may be properly acknowledged and provided for. This must not be overlooked or postponed, it being the main feature of the occasion. Every little donation will be disposed of advantageously. Is it necessary to emphasize the importance of placing the Daily and Weekly People upon a firm paying basis. We think every reader of the S. L. P. organs, Daily and Weekly, understands this—and just because they do, it behooves them to exert themselves in behalf of this affair.

Push the sale of tickets, they are only 25 cents each. Send in your donations for the bazaar and fair, and send them at once to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street.

Entertainment Committee.
A. Orange, Secretary.

CALL FOR PRESENTS.

The Socialist Labor Party of Greater New York will celebrate this year the usual Fall Festival by holding an entertainment and ball at Grand Central Palace on Thanksgiving Day, November 24th. As in the past, the Women's Auxiliary Branch of the Party will arrange for a Bazaar and Fair in conjunction with this entertainment and ball, for which we need your hearty co-operation. Any object that will be donated by you will be sold and otherwise disposed of, the proceeds to go towards the Daily People.

Comrades, that the Daily and Weekly People are the most effective weapons with which we can smite the oppressors and misleaders of the working class, need not be here emphasized. All of you who are readers of either one or the other understand this better than it can be told in writing. So understanding, it remains for you to aid our press to the highest extent of your ability.

Of the many ways of raising funds, the Bazaar and Fair, under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary, is the most effective one. Here every little donation is profitably sold and disposed of, and, at times, double the market value is secured. We ask you, therefore, to send on as early as possible whatever object you can for this purpose. Anything is acceptable, from a small pin cushion to a richly embroidered pillow, and from any other small article to an expensipe piece of furniture.

The donations are to be sent to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan, New York.

Entertainment Committee.,
A. Orange, Secretary.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES,

Three hundred and one subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, November 5th. This is quite an improvement over last week, being a gain of 63. But we should try to do still better. A much higher figure can be reached. With the presidential campaign out of the way, the getting of new readers for the Weekly People should be one of the principal features of party work. We again urge that comrades supply themselves with a bundle of papers for distribution, as a preliminary to securing subscriptions. A bundle to reach you not later than Saturday can be had at the following rates:

5 copies 3 months	$ .65
5 copies 6 months	1.30
5 copies 1 year	2.50
10 copies 3 months	1.30
10 copies 6 months	2.50
10 copies 1 year	5.00
25 copies 3 months	3.25
25 copies 6 months	6.25

Comrade Georgewitch, of Schenectady, N. Y., orders 5 copies a week for 3 months.

Comrade H. H. Roberts, of Pittsburg, Kans., orders 10 copies a week for 3 months.

Subscriptions were received as follows: Section Hamilton, Ohio, 13; Section London, Ontario, 11; 34th A. D., New York, 12; Section Los Angeles, Cal., 9; J. J. Ernst, St. Louis, Mo., 8; Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill., 7; H. J. Comeau, Hartford, Conn., 7; John Farrell, Lowell, Mass., 6; Jas. Trainor, Syracuse, N. Y., 6; G. A. Jenning, East St. Louis, Ill., 6; Section Toronto, Ontario, 6; Paulina Wilson, Boston, Mass., 6; A. Rutstein, Yonkers, N. Y., 5.

The circulation figures stand as follows:

	Week ending:	
	Nov. 5.	Oct. 29.
Single subscriptions	9,610	9,631
Bundle orders	2,425	2,420
Special bundle orders	360	525
Total	12,395	12,576

There were 283 expirations.

Prepaid sub. cards to the amount of $32 were sold. Ten prepaid cards good for yearly subs. or twenty-four half-yearly subs. will be mailed to any address for $5. Get a supply of them and then hustle out and sell them and add new readers to the Weekly People.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

With the election almost at hand, the past week records pretty well.

Beginning with the Socialist Labor Club, Brooklyn, 12,000 leaflets; Kings County and New York County, N. Y., 3,000 each; Hoboken, N. J., and St. Louis, Mo., each 2,000, and Celina, Ohio, 2,000 leaflets and $5 worth of pamphlets. There were followed with a good many smaller leaflet orders and a great many orders for campaign buttons and lithographs from in and about New York. In the pamphlets, the 34th A. D., New York, Paterson, N. J., and Boston, Mass., took 100 each, followed, of course, by smaller orders from other points.

This closes the campaign. We turn to the record and see that about 1,300,000 leaflets have gone out; over 7,000 "What Means This Strike?" between two and three thousand each of the "Burning Question of Trades Unionism" and "Behind the Scenes," and a few less of "Reform and Revolution" have been sold. The educational effect of this, together with all of our other agitation cannot be doubted.

But now we must leave the past to itself, and turn to the future to do a still more organized and better work.

Adopt plans immediately to push the literature during the coming months.

MORE EVIDENCE.

(Continued from page 1.)

who was a member of Section Vancouver, B. C., at the time McLain was accused of stealing the funds of the Fishermen's Union and who was instrumental in exposing this grafter to the British Columbia workingmen. So when he found that McLain and Higgins might be the same fellow, we made up our minds to have our comrade identify him, and then show him up. We didn't succeed in locating him at any of the bogus Socialist meetings till last Wednesday night, when a comrade reported at headquarters that "Higgins" was speaking. Some of the comrades went to the meeting and after "Higgins" got through speaking and taking up a collection, he finally called for questions. Our comrade from Vancounver asked him if he knew him, addressing him as McLain, and then the fun started. McLain, alias Higgins, admitted that he was both, and attempted to explain, but failed to do so to our satisfaction.

Our comrade then asked for and was given the box, and told to the crowd about the doings of McLain at Vancouver and Tacoma. "Higgins" tried to get out of it, by telling a lot of lies about our comrades in Vancouver, and by calling us names, such as "snakes," "De Leonites" and "cowards."

Well, we held him down to questions for about an hour, and he had to make some damaging admissions about his party's tactics, its candidates and Hanford's action at the Chicago convention. We demanded the box repeatedly, but "Higgins" produced the permit to speak on the street, and stated that the time was up, we offered to stand responsible but he had enough and adjourned the meeting and the box was hurried away, after which we distributed the "Difference" and talked to the remaining crowd for some time.

We are reporting this incident through the columns of the "People," so as to warn our comrades in other parts of this fellow. He is as slick and smooth a grafter as ever betrayed the workers, and should be exposed wherever he goes. He stated at the meeting that he was going to Denver on Thursday and added that he was going to Tacoma, Seatle and Vancouver next. Let the comrades of the S. L. P. take notice and watch for him and show him up, and let the comrades of Tacoma report his doings there, if he returns. He also stated that he was coming back to Los Angeles again to settle down, and that is quite possible, for nowhere could he find such an easy lot of dupes, as those composing local Los Angeles of the so-called "Socialist" party.

We have distributed a large number of leaflets in the workingmen's districts of the city and have besides attended a number of mass meetings of the various parties and given out our leaflets after the meetings. Our reading rooms are well patronized now and we are very much alive. We are looking forward to the tour of Comrade Bohn next winter, and intend to make his visit to this city an important event for the wage workers.

The labor fakirs, the friends of the bogus Socialists who don't believe in "politics in the unions," were very much in politics two years ago, when they had a city ticket in the field, the bogus Socialists fusing with them and voting for their candidates, some of the most notorious fakirs in town. This year there is no "Union Labor" ticket, but don't think that the leaders are not in politics, only it is democratic politics now, and they are in it hot and deep and the politics are in the unions too. The same men who are now hand in glove with the Democrats were two years ago hand in glove with the bogus Socialists.

With greeting to our comrades in the East we remain fraternally,

Section Los Angels Co., S. L. P.
Press Committee.

CLEVELAND RECORDS INCREASE.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 9.—Vote in Cuyahoga county for Corregan is 769. The county cast 679 votes for the S. L. P. in 1900.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

TRUTH WILL PREVAIL

BREWERS' UNION, NO. 37, NEW HAVEN, CONN., VERIFIES "A DAILY PEOPLE LIE."

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 6.—Brewers' Union, No. 37, New Haven, Conn., decided to hold a meeting this morning in the headquarters of the Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, for the purpose of listening to representatives of the Socialist, alias Social Democratic party and the Socialist Labor Party. Sol Fieldman was to represent the former, but withdrew at the last moment, when he heard that the Socialist Labor Party was to be represented by Henry Jager of New York. Fieldman pleaded a prior engagement at Meriden, Conn. As many of the readers of The People know, Jager met Fieldman in debate on the Green, a few months ago, with results that, it is believed, Fieldman has not quite forgotten, hence his excuse.

Jager, having no prior engagement prompted by unpleasant recollections, was on hand, however. He spoke for over an hour, during which time he showed that the Republicans, Democrats and "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, were political parties favorable to the interests of the capitalist class, and against those of the working class. He laid bare the capitalist system and gave the remedy: Socialism.

Questions were asked and answered. One of them developed the following interesting facts. The People, Daily and Weekly, having all along claimed that the "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, had aided Tobin in securing scabs in the Lynn shoe strike, the matter was brought to the attention of the "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, who denied it, asserting that The People claim was "a Daily People lie," and absolutely false. Thereupon the Secretary of the Brewers' Union was instructed to write to the American Labor Union, with which some of the Lynn shoe workers are affilated, and get information from them on the matter. The secretary did so, and received an answer upon request. This answer was read to the meeting this morning. It said that every word in The People regarding the scabbing of the "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, was true. When the "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, were asked what they now had to say against The People, there was no reply.

The "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, were badly beaten in their own headquarters. To cap the climax, a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Socialist Labor Party.

Truth will prevail in the long run!

New Haven Press Committee.

Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee—First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room 850 Market street Room 40. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Chicago, Ill., S. L. P.—Section Headquarters, 48 West Randolph street. Business meetings 2d and 4th Friday of each month.

Section Toronto, Can., S. L. P. meets in Room 3, Richmond Hall, Richmond street W., every second and fourth Wednesdays. Workingmen cordially invited.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307½ Pine Street Room 6.

BUZZ-SAW PAMPHLETS
$1.00 A HUNDRED
To Clear Out This Stock.
Money.
Trusts.
Erin's Hope.
Factory Work.
The American Farmer
The Religion of Capital.
Socialism vs. Anarchism
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

PAMPHLETS
—OF THE—
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
Behind the Scenes.
The Class Struggle.
The Working Class.
The Capitalist Class.
Reform or Revolution?
The Socialist Republic.
What Means This Strike?
The Burning Question of Trades Unionism.
5 Cents Each. $3.00 a Hundred.
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